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GERMAN FARM WORK DRAWS POLISH LABOR

Natives Object to Working on Big Estates—Causes Employment Puzzle

CITY-TO-FARM MOVE HAS LITTLE SUCCESS

Many Work in Country Only Until They Can Receive Benefit of Insurance

By EARL D. MYERS

Assistant Professor of Social Economy, University of Chicago

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—The two great foundation stones of economic society, labor and agriculture, are at the moment significantly and puzzlingly disturbed. Vigorous attempts to lessen unemployment in Great Britain have met with scant success. The United States passed a measure for farm relief, and the Administration in Washington was measurably relieved when the spring brought increased employment.

The writer made a chance visit in the Reichstag a few days before the fall of the Müller Cabinet, and found that the order of the day was not taxation or international finance, but the agrarian problem of Germany.

Germar. agriculture is intensive. Machinery is relatively scarce and great amounts of hand labor are demanded. Therefore, on the undulating, far-stretching, bleak-looking fields of Pomerania and Mecklenburg the forces of agricultural perplexity and unemployment meet. Everywhere one goes in north and northeast Germany one finds the great landed estates which have been handed down generation after generation from the days of feudalism and the Swedish and Danish invasions.

In contrast to the peasants of south Germany, with their small plots of ground, the country gentlemen of the north sit as masters in the midst of their wide-spreading acres—many of the holdings as much as 20,000 acres in extent. One forgets completely that the map of western Europe is small as one drives about a 14,000-acre estate and realizes that on this one holding there are employed at the moment 250 laborers and 50 horses.

German agriculture on the big estates is very largely carried on by migratory workers, who come in for the season from other parts of Germany, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland and other countries of Europe. Mostly they come from Poland. In 1928 the public employment agencies of Germany placed 189,838 migratory workers in agriculture. Of this number 43,494 were German, while 127,462 were Polish.

In the city of Stettin, the writer saw, late in April, his first glimpse

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Southern Cross Completes World Tour in Triumph

OAKLAND, Cal. (AP)—Wing Commander Charles Kingsford-Smith, with no more worlds to conquer, landed his globe-circling Southern Cross at Oakland airport at 2:36 p.m. (Pacific standard time), July 4. The plane left Salt Lake City at 9 a. m. (mountain standard time).

Lieut.-Col. Kingsford-Smith was the only member of the crew that left Oakland May 31, 1928, for Australia, the start of a world-circling flight which carried the blue-winged plane into both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, and across the South Seas.

The Southern Cross was wheeled into a hangar, to be sold on the block.

Thousands cheered as the great plane dropped swiftly to the field, bearing the flight commander, radio operator John Stannage, Capt. J. Patrick Saul, navigator, and Evert Van Dyk, co-pilot.

The party crossed the north Atlantic two weeks ago from Ireland to Newfoundland, where they were forced down for lack of fuel. They refueled and made a triumphal entry into New York June 26.

Although the Southern Cross and Commander Kingsford-Smith completed the aerial circumnavigation of the globe, the Commander said he never intended such a project when he and his crew left Oakland and started across the Pacific.

They stopped at Honolulu after a transpacific flight of 2400 miles, again at Suva 3197 miles farther across the Pacific, and from there hopped to Australia, completing their 8700-mile journey June 9. With the Commander on this trip were two Americans, James Warner and Harry Lyon and his co-pilot, Charles P. T. Ulm.

In April, 1929, Kingsford-Smith, with another crew, started for London, and after being forced down in the Australian bush, after two weeks were rescued and continued the trip in a number of jumps.

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Travelers' Way Made Easier as League Cuts Out Red Tape

Inspection of Baggage on Trains, Fewer Vises, Cheaper Passports and Less Formality Make International Touring Much More Pleasant and Simple

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Travelers have much cause to thank the League of Nations for the removal of many obstacles to international travel since the World War but much still remains to be done and expert committees are at work on various aspects of the question. In the Department of Customs, so far as the traveling public is concerned, there is little more that can be done and indeed it would appear that more has been done than travelers desired. For instance, the Customs Formalities Convention of 1923 which made arrangements for the inspection en route led to inspection on steamers crossing the English Channel and North Sea but no passengers attended, preferring to have their luggage inspected on arrival and enjoy the pleasures of crossing and the inspectors were therefore withdrawn.

By all international trains luggage can now be sent through to almost any big town for inspection on arrival without the necessity of leaving the train at frontier stations en route, though, of course, this necessity still exists as regards local trains.

The transit section of the League has devoted considerable attention to the passport question. Two conferences have endeavored to get passports abolished altogether, but this has not proved possible, and efforts have been directed to making formalities simpler and less costly. Incidentally, Uruguay is the only country which has abolished passports, though with certain restrictions as regards emigrants. Visés have been abolished to a very large extent, but generally on a reciprocal basis; and in this respect American travelers suffer by charges levied by their own country.

League experts are also working on a scheme for the revision of the decisions of the 1929 conference on motor traffic. The convention then drawn up was not practical because the car and driver had one certificate and if anything happened en route it was necessary to re-apply to the issuing country. Now there are separate documents for the car and driver. A new convention was concluded under the auspices of the French Government because France took the initiative in connection with the first convention, but was based on the work of League experts and the conference was organized by the League Secretariat.

At the same conference a second convention on road traffic was also drawn up and is actually in force between certain states. Since then the League committee has more or less concentrated its attention on signaling, especially in towns. A booklet was issued giving the signs agreed upon which has inspired the recent regulations in most European countries but at its last meeting the committee asked that a conference should be called as it was feared that different countries in adopting signs might vary them and there might never be a uniform system.

Next week a new committee of experts set up by the League will meet at Geneva, which may lead to improvement in international communication by air. Its object is to promote coöperation between the civil aviation undertakings of different countries.

FLIERS ALIGHT AFTER 553H., 41M., 30S. IN THE AIR

Clogged Oil Filter Brings Plane Down Unexpectedly at 5:21 P. M., July 4

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—John and Kenneth Hunter, the world's record refueling endurance fliers came down at Sky Harbor here at 21½ minutes past 5 o'clock (C. S. T.) July 4. They had broken the world's record by 133 hours.

It was a long way from a coal mine at Sparta, Ill., to the pinnacle of fame as the world's greatest endurance fliers, but the Hunter boys traversed this span in seven short years. First John and Albert learned to fly. Then they taught Kenneth and Walter. They barnstormed around the country, doing stunt flying at fairs. Kenneth did the wing-walking, parachute jumping and so on. They became licensed commercial pilots. They opened a small airport near New York for "rubberneck" and "joy rides." Then they started a field near their old home at Sparta, Ill. Two of them fly air mail over regular routes.

A year ago one of them became associated with the first expedition to break the world's endurance record in the same ship which was then called Chicago, We Will. This attempt failed, after a few days. Later in the summer John and Kenneth, with some of the same organization backing them, went into the air with the ship and stayed for 200 hours before engine trouble brought them down. The engine was taken out and overhauled at the factory and John stayed with the ship all winter at Sky Harbor.

About a month before the present flight began John and Kenneth con-

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Army to Honor Its Polar Fliers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Capt. Ashley C. McKinley of the Army Air Corps, who flew to the south pole with Admiral Byrd, and Lieut. Dean C. Smith of the Air Corps Reserve, one of the pilots on the expedition, each will be presented with a distinguished flying cross by the War Department, F. Trubee Davison, Assistant Secretary of War for Aeronautics, announced at a dinner given here by the reception committee of Nassau County in honor of the explorer and his associates on July 3.

Master Sergeant Benjamin Roth, an air corps mechanic, who went with the expedition, will be awarded a soldiers medal, Mr. Davison said. The decorations will be presented in Washington within the next week.

The citation announcing Captain McKinley's award said it was being made "for extraordinary achievement as an aerial photographer in connection with the Byrd Antarctic Expedition." Lieutenant Smith's award was made for his achievement in making several flights over the antarctic regions, and Sergeant Roth's for his efficiency and devotion to duty.

Argentina Celebrates First 'Animal Census'

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Argentina is celebrating on July 1 its first "animal census" for the countryside registration by cattle men and live-stock raisers of their herds and flocks.

A national holiday was declared for the occasion, and the public offices and the majority of the commercial houses here were closed.

TRADE MONOPOLY IN SPAIN ENDING, PRESS IS TOLD

Foreign Minister Says Correspondents Exaggerate Reports of Disturbances

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Spain intends to abolish the system of trade monopolies established by Primo de Rivera, former Prime Minister, the Duke of Alba, Spanish Foreign Minister, declared in an interview here July 4.

The Duke, who speaks English perfectly, had called a meeting of the press in order, as he said, to ask fair play for Spain in the matter of the exaggerated reports of disturbances in Seville and elsewhere which, he said, had appeared in foreign newspapers whose correspondents, unlike those of the Spanish papers, were untrammeled by any censorship.

Questioned for a statement on the internal condition of the country, the Duke said he did not know how or when the existing monopolies, the most important of which is oil, would be done away with but he emphasized that the present Government intended to liquidate all discrimination against foreign capital and enterprise in Spain.

As regards the constitutional issue, the Duke declared that new lists of parliamentary electors were actively in course of preparation to replace the seven-year-old ones which were completely out of date. He hoped the elections for the Cortes would be held in November. They would be on the existing universal male suffrage basis.

Asked about the financial situation the Duke replied he could see no internal reason for the fall in the value of the peseta. There was a big gold reserve—next to the largest in Europe after that of England. The trade balance, so far this year, was even more favorable than last year. There were more foreign tourists attracted by the excellent network of roads. Moreover, the budget was balanced and ought to show a surplus. In Primo de Rivera's time there had been two budgets, one for ordinary revenue and expenditure, and one extraordinary. The latter had a large deficit which far more than wiped out the credit on the ordinary budget.

Montana Honors Lewis and Clark for Gift of Explorers to State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Here, where in 1805 Meriwether Lewis and William Clark conducted the first observance of Independence Day in this part of the Northwest, Montanans gathered by thousands July 4 to participate in an anniversary celebration of the memorable Lewis and Clark expedition.

Near the spot where those intrepid explorers camped for a full month while transporting their outfit across the 16-mile portage around the Falls of the Missouri on their way to the Pacific under commission from President Jefferson, the people of Montana met to honor their memory, the first white men to invade this remote portion of the Louisiana Purchase.

Here it was that Lewis and Clark, with their little company of soldiers, servants, voyageurs and French and Indian guides, passed and observed the Fourth of July in such manner as limited equipage permitted. Their camp site, on the river just above the present city, is now owned by the municipality and is to be developed as a feature of its park system.

Historic incidents dealing with the organization of the expedition and its experiences while traveling up the Missouri River and across the mountains to the headwaters of the Columbia were pictured in motorized floats which headed a two-mile parade through the city.

These included the presentation by President Jefferson of the $2500 alloted the explorers to meet the expense of this two years' journey from St. Louis to the Pacific and return, the discovery by them of the Falls of the Missouri, and various other incidents of their travel through what is now Montana. Figures represented the principals, their soldiers and boatmen; York, the Negro servant; Charbonneau, the French guide, and Sacajawea, his Shoshone wife, who was the heroine of the expedition.

After nightfall these and other incidents of the expedition were brought out in an immense spectacle conducted in the fairgrounds arena. In a large setting picturing the rough country of the West some 250 persons appeared in a pageant which was carried out in dramatic form and in dances, actions representing happenings of the expedition and the subsequent winning of the West.

Public addresses, athletic contests and music by several bands, one composed of Indians from the Blackfeet Reservation, contributed largely to the two-day program.

9 PROVINCIAL DIETS FORMED IN JUGOSLAVIA

Advisory Councils Regarded as Step Toward Parliamentary Government

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Jugoslavia—A law was published here July 4 establishing nine provincial Diets, coinciding with the area of nine new provinces formed in October, last year, with governors called Bans. The new Diets will meet once a year in the chief city of each province. Their duty will consist of studying and submitting to the Ban advice concerning the provincial budget and the economic and social development of the province as well as questions of education, public health, hospitals, railways and roads.

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

LIUBLIANA, Jugoslavia—The formation of new advisory councils here is considered by adherents of the absolutist régime as a step toward parliamentary government. However, the progress appears exceedingly small. The councils sit but once a year for a fortnight, are appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Interior, can discuss only cultural, economic and social questions and are required strictly to avoid political matters and refrain from every sort of politcal activity. The councils have no executive or administrative power and are authorized to express opinions on a limited number of questions only under the constant supervisions of the Vicé Ban.

Dr. Vladko Matchek, president of the former Croat Peasant Party, and considered by many the chief spokesman for the Croatian people, says the measure is without significance, but Karl Kovachevitch, former comrade of Stephan Raditch and one of the founders of the Peasant Party, who is now an ardent supporter of the régime and an active collaborator of the King, states that the formation of Banovina councils is a very important step forward toward a fundamental improvement in peasant conditions. Most of the councillors in Croatia, he declares, are prominent members of the Peasant Party and most Croatian villagers favor practical constructive coöperation with the King and the present régime for the purpose of achieving unity, harmony and prosperity.

The King, he adds, never acts except after consultation with the real representatives of the people, and is now doing more for the village masses than the politicians ever accomplished, since they only wanted the peasants' votes.

Ultra-Radical Party Forms in Germany

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

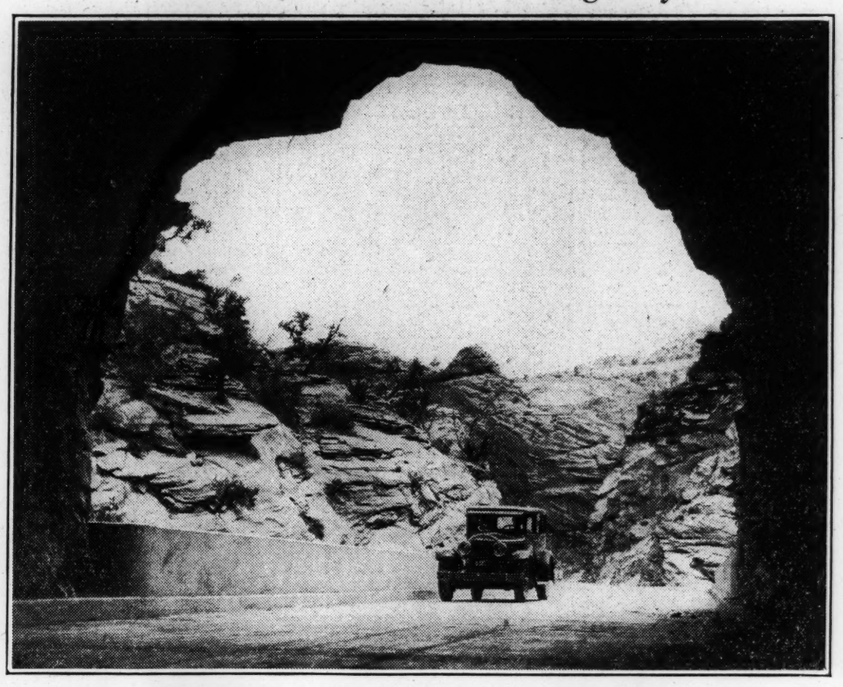
BERLIN—With the split in the "Nationalist Socialist Party," headed by Adolf Hitler, Germany's would-be Mussolini, the German Fascisti overnight ceased to be the most radical party on the Right. The Fascisti have received a still more radical competitor, namely, the "Revolutionary National Socialist Party," led by Dr. Otto Strasser, who left Herr Hitler's ranks before the latter had time to expel him.

The same development, therefore, has set in on the Right as was witnessed on the Left, where the Communist Party has countless offshoots, each of which claims to represent true Bolshevism. Dr. Strasser and his friends accuse the German Fascisti of becoming a semi-bourgeois party fraternizing with heavy industry and striving for participation in government.

The revolutionary Fascisti on the other hand want to bring about "The German Revolution." Experience has shown that German youth, so far as it is interested in politics, and the dissatisfied nonpolitical elements tend to join those radical groups promising most action. If this should be the case with the new party, Herr Hitler's movement would lose power.

Meanwhile the Prussian Government has forbidden Prussian State officials membership in the Communist or Fascist Party because as its decree declares, these parties are working for the overthrow of the State.

Governors Dedicate Utah Highway



ENTERING EAST PORTAL OF ZION-MOUNT CARMEL TUNNEL

As a Fitting Close to the National Governors' Conference Their Party Took the Leading Part in the Opening July 4 of the Zion-Mount Carmel Highway and Tunnel Through the Crimson Cliffs of Mount Zion National Park. Most of the States Were Represented.

The Famous Hole in the Wall Is One of the Longest and Best of Tunnels Used Wholly by Highway Vehicles, and Makes More Accessible the Scenic Grandeur of Utah. The Tunnel Connects Bryce Canyon and Grand Canyon National Park.

Governors See Scenic Highway Opened in Utah

Take Part in Dedication of Zion-Mt. Carmel Link and Connecting Tunnel

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—The majestic grandeur of the Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway, linking the national parks of southern Utah with the Grand Canyon, was formally dedicated appropriately at the tunnel portal July 4. Fifteen American governors, including representatives of six of the 13 original states, took part in the ceremonies which also marked the official executive observance of Independence Day by the National Governors' Conference.

The Zion-Mt. Carmel Highway is regarded as one of the most marvelous scenic roads in the West. Constructed at a total cost of about $2,000,000, the road traverses 8½ miles of mountain heights within the park itself and is joined by 16 miles of state roads. More than a mile of the road is a tunnel bored through solid rock, with intermittent galleries overlooking the beauties below. The highway, which was three years in the making, shortens the distance between Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks by 74 miles. Similarly it cuts off 24 miles between Zion and Grand Canyon.

E. T. Scoyen, superintendent of Zion and Bryce, received the visitors in behalf of the national parks service and introduced Horace M. Albright, director of the national parks service, as the master of ceremonies.

Thomas H. McDonald, chief of the United States bureau of public roads, reviewed the construction problems of the highway. He said the design of the construction was the product of the entire organization of the bureau of roads.

B. J. Finch, district road engineer, amplified the remarks of Mr. McDonald. He said the state section of the highway, embracing 16 miles, had cost $456,000, while the eight and one-half miles within the park had cost $1,440,000.

The final address was delivered by Gov. George H. Dern of Utah, who characterized the southern parks as the possession of the American people.

"These areas of outstanding beauty are chiefly valuable for their recreational uses," he said. "We do not need them nor want them for our own people alone. We are happy that they have been set aside for the enjoyment of all who may be attracted by their charms. They are the show places of our nation, in which every American holds a share of ownership."

Italian Center Party Dissolved

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Roman Catholic Party, known as the National Center Party, which is the only political organization other than Fascist that has representatives in the Fascist Parliament, has been dissolved by its own executive committee on the ground that the party has fully carried out the objects for which it was constituted.

This organization was formed six years ago by members of the Popular Party who favored the Fascist régime. Throughout the most difficult period of Fascism the National Center Party loyally supported Benito Mussolini, and its leader was for many years a member of the Fascist Government.

The membership of the party was not known, but it had many adherents, especially in the country districts of northern Italy.

With the disappearance from the political areana of the National Center Party, only one political party—the Fascist Party—is left in Italy.

Belgian Chamber Votes Miners' Pension

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels

THE Belgian Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted a law July 3, giving pensions to miners. All those who have been working underground for not less than 30 years will be entitled to a pension of 6000 francs a year when reaching the age of 55, all others at 60.

Pensions will be paid from a fund to which both employers and the state will contribute.

TILDEN TAKES BRITISH SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan Beat Sarah Palfrey and Edith Cross, 6—2, 9—7

WIMBLEDON, Eng. (AP)—William T. Tilden 2d, won the British lawn tennis singles championship July 5 for the first time since 1921, defeating his brilliant young countryman, Wilmer L. Allison, in the final in three straight sets, 6—3, 9—7, 6—4.

The dashing young Texan, who on Monday eliminated the defending champion, Henri Cochet of France, was no match for Tilden who was playing in rare form. Allison put up a gallant battle, storming the net at every opportunity, but Tilden's finesse, great variety of strokes and experience were too much for him. Tilden's furious service also stood him in good stead, winning several love games for him.

Tilden after several lean years in which his great French antagonists dominated this and the other classic tournaments, ascended the throne of Wimbledon in dramatic fashion in the presence of the King and Queen of England.

The American champion was the master of the situation throughout, taking the lead at the start, beating off Allison's challenge in the desper-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 6)

End Is Sought to German-Polish Frontier Clashes

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Germany and Poland are making a serious effort to prevent a repetition of frontier clashes, such as have occurred in the recent past, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor is informed. Officials on both sides of the frontier are being instructed to act more carefully.

Germany, furthermore, is determined not to let the German-French negotiations break off completely, it is learned. An attempt will be made to keep up the discussions on at least one of the many points involved.

The whole subject matter is complicated. The fixing of the sum to be paid for mines, the determination of the quantity of coal to be delivered to France and other problems need investigation, but their solution may have advanced sufficiently for the League council to discuss them in September.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT POOL BILL REJECTED

MELBOURNE, Vic. (AP)—By a vote of 15 to 1 the Senate rejected, July 4, the wheat marketing bill.

The measure would have guaranteed 4s. a bushel (about $1) for next season's wheat, and would have involved a compulsory pool.

Hoover Calls Special Session of Senate July 7

Administration Wants London Naval Treaty Ratified Before Adjournment

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — In accordance with previously announced plans President Hoover within 12 hours after the adjournment of Congress late in the night of July 3, ordered the Senate convened in special session, at 12 o'clock noon, July 7, to act on the matter of ratifying the London Naval Treaty.

This will be the second special session that the President has convened since taking office. The big task the Administration faces is to maintain a sufficient quorum present to prevent premature adjournment of session.

The President had sufficient votes to insure approval of the pact by a wide margin, but his problem is to prevent the opposition from delaying action at this time until next winter, as they desire.

Claude A. Swanson (D.), Senator from Virginia, ranking minority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will be active floor leader for the Administration on the issue. William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, chairman of the committee, while favorable to the treaty, has advised the President that he will not take an active part in pressing its arguments.

The opposition consisting of a group of an estimated strength from 8 to 15 will be under the floor leadership of Hiram Johnson (R.), Senator from California, ranking majority member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, assisted by Frederick Hale (R.), Senator from Maine, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and George Moses (R.), Senator from New Hampshire, president pro tem of the Senate.

Mr. Swanson's floor leadership on the treaty is most appropriate as he is one of the most consistent internationalists in the Senate. He has throughout supported the Administration's stand on naval curtailment.

Also, as the President is counting heavily on Democratic votes to give him the necessary two-thirds majority for ratification, it is in keeping with the parliamentary situation that Mr. Swanson should have charge of the debate.

While the Administration has every confidence that it can reject any reservations contemplated and can obtain ratification, it nevertheless has a serious problem before it in preventing the Opposition from postponing action until next winter.

It is the plan of the Administration to invoke the cloture rule, limiting debate, after a week of deliberation if the Opposition declines to agree to a definite date for balloting on the issue.

Balloons Reported at Various Points

HOUSTON (AP)—Seven of the 15 balloons which took off here late July 4 in the national elimination race were sighted over Avinger, Tex., at about 6:10 a. m. July 5. The entrants sighted were reported as two army bags, two navy, one believed to be the Cleveland entry piloted by George Hineman and two not identified.

The City of Houston passed over Athens, Tex., some 300 miles west of Tyler, at 6:30. Lieut. Otto Weinche, pilot, and his aide, W. N. Fox, reporting to headquarters, said all was well. Four balloons passed over Bloomburg, 30 miles southeast of Texarkana, between daylight and 8:15 a. m.

A telephone message to the Texarkana Gazette from Redwater, 25 miles southeast of here, reported five balloons were over that town A single balloon was sighted over Texarkana at 9 a. m.

HOOVER WON MOST OF HIS LEGISLATION

Despite Senate Hostility President Drove Through Important Projects

HOUSE LEADERSHIP GAVE HIM SUPPORT

Tariff, Building Program, Income Tax Cut, Enforcement Transfer on List

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The seven months' work of the first regular session of the seventy-first Congress, which came to a close July 3, saw enacted a number of major projects of President Hoover's legislative program recommended by him in his message upon the convening of the body early in December, 1929.

Despite the session being dominated by a Democratic-Insurgent coalition, the President won on practically every important issue. He was overruled on the Spanish War Veterans pension bill and not all of his law and prohibition and enforcement recommendations were enacted; but on all other matters his wishes in the end prevailed.

This was possible through the Administration control of the House and close coöperation with the Executive by the Republican leadership of the House, consisting of Nicholas Longworth, Ohio, Speaker, John Q. Tilson, Connecticut, majority floor leader, and Bertrand H. Snell, New York, chairman of the Rules Committee.

Supported By House

Repeatedly the House, supporting the presidential position, compelled the Senate to recede. This was demonstrated on the final day of the session when for almost 12 hours the opposition in the Senate, which had overwhelmingly voted counter to the President's views on the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement appropriation and veterans bills, was, on the final count, compelled to give way and accept the Administration measures.

The major accomplishments of the session are as follows: A tariff revision law; $144,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Act; increasing the food and clothing allowances of Indian school children wards of the Government; increasing by many millions construction of public buildings as part of the President's economic mobilization program; transferring the prohibition unit from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice, and other measures designed to strengthen prohibition.

Increasing rate of pensions for Spanish War veterans and reducing period of service for pension eligibility, which bill was vetoed by President Hoover and enacted into law over the President's disapproval.

Establishing a pension system for veterans of the World War, thus deviating from the policy of confining relief to such veterans through bonuses, hospitalization, disability allowances, and war-time insurance. The original World War pension bill was vetoed by the President, and after the House sustained the veto was repassed in a form which deleted the provisions objected to by him.

Other legislation was: One per cent reduction in income tax for calendar year 1929; reapportionment of representation by states in House of Representatives and providing for taking decennial census of 1930; provision for two new federal penitentiaries and hospital and other measures for care of convicts; sanctioning of French war debt settlement for funding $4,025,000,000 over period of 62 years from 1925; directing reorganization of Federal Power Commission, and establishment of the Federal Radio Commission on a permanent basis.

Appropriated $4,850,000,000

It is estimated that the appropriations made by the Congress during the session which ended Thursday night will approximate $4,850,000,000, as compared with an aggregate of $4,665,000,000, appropriated last year.

The final hours in the Senate were acrimonious with denunciation of the President and the Republican House control. From noon until 10:30 p. m. Democratic and insurgent members followed one another, assailing the President for his stand on the Veterans' Bill and on other issues. No reply was voiced by Republican Senators. The debate was used "to make a record" for use in the coming Congressional campaigns.

The closing of the regular session and the convening of the special sitting finds no change in the relations between the Executive and Senate opposition. His announcement that he will name Lieut.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, former chief of Army Engineers, as chairman of the newly formed Federal Power Commission immediately precipitated an attack from both Democratic and Progressive quarters.

It is charged that General Jadwin displayed undue friendliness to the interests and influences of power corporations while head of the Engineers and that his incumbency would defeat the purpose of the new act. George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, and others are having a survey made of General Jadwin's record, and have indicated their intention of delaying confirmation until the matter has been thoroughly aired.

'FOURTH' FETED BY AMERICANS IN ALL NATIONS

Independence Day Functions Show Growing Good Will Toward United States

World-wide observance of Independence Day marked this year's celebration of the great American festival. Not only in the Americas, but in Europe, Asia and Africa—wherever groups of Americans are to be found—the festive atmosphere of the "Fourth" was apparent as banquets, meetings and special exercises were held, while the Stars and Stripes fluttered proudly over American homes, offices and consulates throughout both hemispheres.

Growing good feeling toward the United States was evident from the warmth of the complimentary speeches in the various countries. In Britain the remarkable triumphs of Americans in the field of sport, coinciding with the "Fourth" celebrations, brought added interest to the fêtes. In France ceremonies were held at the tomb of Lafayette and at the monument to American volunteers who served during the World War. In Berlin, Vienna, Budapest and many other European cities, programs are reported in which local officials participated. As usual, the Fourth was honored throughout the South American states with marked enthusiasm.

Of the celebrations in the United States, that of Boston, as befits the "cradle of American liberty," was elaborate and picturesque, including the annual reading of the Declaration of Independence from the balcony of the old State House by a student in colonial costume.

Anglo-American Friendship Stressed in Dawes Address

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Independence Day has attracted this year even more popular attention here than customarily owing to it having been the occasion for dramatic United States successes in world sport, alike at lawn tennis in the tournament at Wimbledon, where the Americans have carried off all the chief honors, and at the annual Henley regattta, where two American crews rowed against each other July 4 in the Thames Challenge Cup.

The chief event in London was the dinner given by the American Society at the Savoy Hotel, where Gen. Charles G. Dawes proposed the toast of the evening. Sir John Simon, chairman of the Statutory Commission on India, replied for the British guests. General Dawes paid tribute to the ideas of liberty and justice originating in Britain, which had become the common heritage of the English-speaking peoples, adding: "We have demonstrated that there was more than one road along which this heritage could take its progressive course. We are thus justly proud that in the New World, with its vast territory, our American fathers blazed a trail of orderly government—unique in character, vigorous in purpose, glorious in result—the Government of the United States."

Sir John Simon said there never was a period in the history of Anglo-American relations when the real feelings of friendship between the two nations had been more genuine and complete than at present. "Let us use Independence Night together," he said, "to make a new pledge of mutual action to contribute to the progress, peace and happiness of the world."

Fetes in South America

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—American colonies in the South American capitals celebrated the Fourth of July in about the same manner as their relatives at home in the United States.

Picnics and field days were on the program of festivities. Newspapers in many of the republics commented in a friendly manner on the close commercial and intellectual relations between the North and South American continents.

In Rio de Janiero the American colony adjourned almost en masse to the Country Club where a field day was held.

Editorial comment in Brazilian newspapers was universally friendly in nature. Correio da Manha declared, "the Fourth of July is not only an American holiday but one of interest to the entire world."

President Campistegui attended a reception given by United States Minister Harrison at Montevideo, Uruguay. The Independence Plaza was brilliantly illuminated at night.

Celebration in Santiago, Chile, included a banquet and a reception at the American Embassy.

Peru declared an official holiday in honor of the Fourth.

In Caracas, Venezuela, the American flag was hoisted at the Yellow House.

Ceremonies in France

PARIS (AP)—Official and unofficial France joined with representatives of the American embassy and patriotic organizations in a series of July Fourth celebrations here.

The first event in Paris was a ceremony at the tomb of Lafayette, at which the American Ambassador, Walter F. Edge, spoke. The second ceremony was at the monument to the American volunteers who served in the French army during the World War. It was attended by General Gouraud and Paul Doumer, President of the Senate.

The celebrations ended with a dinner sponsored by the American Legion at Suresnes and attended by many members of the American colony.

Celebration in Budapest

BUDAPEST (AP) — The Hungarian American Society and the Hungarian Chamber of Commerce celebrated the Fourth of July in front of the Washington Monument here. American Minister Wright and leading members of the American colony were present.

Parade in Porto Rico

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico (AP)—The Porto Rican capital observed the Fourth of July with a military and civic parade, Gov. Theodore Roosevelt delivering a speech in Spanish.

Festivities in Berlin

BERLIN (AP)—Americans in Berlin celebrated the Fourth of July with both outdoor and indoor functions.

In the morning the all-American tournaments opened at the Berlin Golf Club, while Ambassador Frederic C. Sackett read the Declaration of Independence before a gathering in the American church.

Banquet in Vienna

VIENNA (AP)—The American colony in Vienna celebrated the Fourth of July with a dinner, Gilbert Baker Stockton, American Minister, and Consul-General Harris were present.

FLIERS ALIGHT AFTER 553H., 41M. 30S. IN THE AIR

(Continued from Page 1)

ceived the idea of getting their other brothers, Albert and Walter, to do the refueling and have their sister, Irene, do the cooking. So the Hunters consolidated and as a result they kept the City of Chicago in the air for 553h., 41m., 30s. They could not be stopped by the backers of the former flights, who brought court action, after the record was broken, to prevent the Hunter brothers from indulging in the exclusive enjoyment of the financial gains that have come. The court refused to make haste in hearing the case.

Some 20,000 persons, according to an estimate, jammed the airport for holiday entertainment. They were rewarded by seeing the climax of a great epic of the air, and they rushed forward to greet the plane before it came to a standstill, carrying half a dozen policemen with them. They packed about the machine in solid masses and two drowsy fliers looked at them wonderingly, as if at a loss to account for this phenomena. Finally they resumed headway, the crowd fell back before the whirling propeller, and the ship taxied into the hangar.

One of the lessons airplane motor manufacturers may learn from this flight, observers say, is the need of improving the oiling mechanisms of their engines. While everything else about the City of Chicago engine worked efficiently throughout this long test, the oil lines and containers constantly leaked and broke, spraying the boys with oil, and causing a number of emergency refueling flights to replenish their supply of lubricant. It was another oil leak that finally forced them to come down.

Flying at a cruising speed of 70 miles an hour, the City of Chicago in 23 days traveled 40,000 miles, used 7670 gallons of gasoline, 380 gallons of oil, and there were about 300 contacts made by the refueling ship. Both the endurance and the refueling ships were Stinson cabin monoplanes, powered with Wright Whirlwind motors, the former a J-6 300 horsepower motor and the latter a J-5 220. The plane, counting the former endurance attempts, now has about 1000 hours in the air. The motor has about 800 hours.

Revenue accrued to date as a result of breaking the record has been estimated as follows: $10,000 from an oil company, $600 from an instrument manufacturer, $8000 from a beverage firm, about $4000 from gate receipts, and other concessions at Sky Harbor, and about $1000 from radiocasting companies and other sources. Plans to exploit the fliers at theaters and in the movies promise larger revenue.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Thursday were the following:

Mrs. Gertrude D. Luddemann, Portland, Ore.
C. S. Cassingham, Warrensburg, Mo.
Mrs. Muriel Cassingham, Warrensburg, Mo
Mrs. John F. Hamilton, Akron, O.
J. F. Hamilton, Akron, O.
Mrs. C. McGonegal, Detroit, Mich.
C. McGonegal, Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. Karl E. Davis, Akron, O.
Herbert P. Blake, Springfield, Mass.
S. Prestley Blake, Springfield, Mass.
Helen Scouller, Huntington Park, Calif.
Doris Scouller, Huntington Park, Calif.
Ruth Scouller, Huntington Park, Calif.
Lalia T. Perry, Hollywood, Calif
Mary D. Stanley, Milton, Mass.
A. Maude Earle, St. John, N. B.
Georgena M. Earle, St. John, N. B
Elsie Carter, Boston, Mass
Barbara Powell, Malden, Mass.
Helen C. Scovil, St. John, N. B.
Bess G. Foster, Charlottetown.
Mrs. J. A. Phillips, Baltimore, Md.
J. A. Phillips, Baltimore, Md.
Mabel E. Drecoll, Rochester, N. Y.
Jean Ziegler, Rochester, N. Y.
Mary B. Gordon, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Margaret H. Rogers, Chatham, N. J.
Samuel H. Rogers, Chatham, N. J.
Milton I. Harmer, Forest Hills, N. Y.
Donald B. Moulton, North Tonawanda, N. Y.
Thomas F. Grundy, Hampstead, Eng.
Blanche B. Hebert, Canton, O.
John E. Hebert, Canton, O.
Mina B. Fairlamb, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Genevieve C. Sellers, Connellsville, Pa.
Ruth M. Burkett, Uniontown, Pa.
Mrs. J. Greenblat, Miami, Fla.
J. Greenblat, Miami, Fla.
Miss K. M. Strybal, Miami, Fla.
Florence Strybal, Miami, Fla.
Mrs. A. V. Conway, Yakima, Wash.
Grace F. Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
Whitman Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.
Mrs. Dana W. Rowe, Lewiston, Me.
Miriam Schweitzer, New York City.
Laura E. Tade, Sacramento, Calif.
Ruth Peterson, Sacramento, Calif.
Martha J. Ferguson, Sacramento, Calif.
George W. Mortimer, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Ina C. Seibel, Three Rivers, Mich.
Mrs. Gertrude E. Beehler, Elkhart, Ind.
D. J. Beehler, Elkhart, Ind.
J. J. Seibel, Three Rivers, Mich.
Mrs. Eleanor B. Hartwell, Sound Beach, Conn.
A. Paul Hartwell, Sound Beach, Conn.
Mrs. Gae B. Williams, Chicago, Ill.
Frits E. Eyken, DeSteeg, Holland.
Alice Burrage, Boston, Mass.
Joseph T. Powers, Chelsea, Mass.
Mrs. Anna Williams, Ponca City, Okla.
Mrs. H. C. Whittaker, Ponca City, Okla.
H. C. Whittaker, Ponca City, Okla.
Mrs. Annie E. Hale, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Jennie E. Hale, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Anna L. Clark, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Jane W. Ross, Rochester, N. Y.

METHODISTS UNION PROPOSED

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Recommendations for the union of the Methodist Protestant Church of America and the Methodist Episcopal Church North, were informally advanced July 1 at separate meetings of executive committees of the two denominations.

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GOV. ROOSEVELT URGED TO OPEN ROAD TO INQUIRY

Asked to Call Special Legislature to Make New York Purge Possible

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A special session of the Legislature to enable that body to empower Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to institute an investigation into New York City affairs has been urged in a letter to the Governor which awaits his return from the conference of governors in Salt Lake City and to which John Knight, Senator, and Joseph A. McGinnies, Speaker, majority leaders in the Senate and Assembly, respectively, were signatory.

With the consensus in Republican quarters that Governor Roosevelt would not accede to the suggestion, having already vetoed a bill that would have given him the necessary authority to appoint a commission of investigators, these same leaders indicated on July 4, that should the Governor shun the responsibility for an inquiry, they were willing to undertake a legislative investigation.

The list of municipal scandals has been steadily growing during the last months, and the Republicans now believe that with fact-finding machinery already set up by the New York County Republican Committee to keep tab on the Walker-Tammany Administration, the time is ripe for an exposé. Of course, the appointment of a legislative committee also depends on the willingness of the Governor to call a special session. That he has scope for refusal lies in the fact that when he failed to sign the bill that empowered him to appoint an investigation commission, Governor Roosevelt then reminded the Legislature of its prerogative to appoint its own joint committee for this purpose. Mr. McGinnies was prominent among the Republican leaders who blocked a resolution to this effect.

In their letter to the Governor, Messrs. Knight and McGinnies gave as their reason for urging the special session the Governor's "disclaimer of power under the Moreland Act" and his questioning of his "duty or right to interfere by superseding local district attorneys" in reply to requests that he set under way a New York City investigation.

The letter declares that "in no time in many years has there been such a saturnalia of graft and official wrong-doing as has been disclosed within the city of New York in the last few months."

"We pledge," it continues, "that the majority of the Legislature will act to the end that you may be clothed with full authority as the chief executive of this State to rid the city of New York of dishonest and disloyal public officials."

In suggesting alternative approaches to such an investigation, Mr. Knight said that the Legislature might give the Governor the right to name his own investigation commission or broaden his powers under the Moreland Act or the Public Officers' Act.

"Should he accept neither of these," he continued, "in the event that he reconvened the Legislature, we would be driven to the necessity of passing a resolution for a legislative committee to make the investigation."

GERMAN FARM WORK DRAWS POLISH LABOR

(Continued from Page 1)

of the problem which work scarcity and the conditions of agriculture have brought. The public employment exchange for agricultural workers for the Province of Pomerania is in Stettin. The city has about 15,000 unemployed. In 1928 and 1929 the employment exchange placed in agriculture in Pomerania 20,832 and 14,647 workers, respectively. Almost all these were migratory, seasonal workers from other parts of Germany, principally from Saxony. The officials of the employment exchange are seeking to send persons from the city into the country to work.

This is not easy, however. Low wages, long hours and seasonal work conspire to make the city worker loath to leave the possibility of steady work in his trade in the city, or even to exchange unemployment benefits for farm labor. The numbers sent from the city to the farms were 1595 in 1928 and 1282 in 1929. In 1929 definite reports were secured from employers concerning 1021 of the 1282 placed. Eighty-four per cent of the reports were satisfactory and 79.6 per cent of all those placed stayed to the end of the sugar beet harvest.

The counter movement—from the farm to the city—is almost as strong. In the 1½ years, from Jan. 1, 1928, to July 1, 1929, a total of 1163 agricultural workers came to Stettin to live and seek work. Approximately 50 per cent of these left because they considered city life itself more attractive, and another 40 per cent because the work was too hard in proportion to the wage. Workers between 16 and 20 years of age receive about $4 per month, while adults receive about $9 and at the end of the season several hundred pounds of potatoes.

The whole situation became more puzzling when, on his last day in Stettin, the writer went with one of the city officials to see two large estates near the city where the unemployed who have been so long out of work that they no longer receive benefits from unemployment insurance are given work in agriculture—800 of them in great platoons, spading up acre upon acre of land. They were doing "deep" spading: two spade-lengths deep.

Men and women work side by side doing the same sort of work here and everywhere on the German farms. The workers receive a wage, and a stamp from the employment exchange for each day's work. Thus they stay there only until they have worked long enough to receive unemployment insurance benefit again, or secure work elsewhere.

The next morning at 6 o'clock, on the railway platform, the picture of confusion was completed. No less than 500 Polish workers were waiting for a train to take them to Mecklenburg, three or four hours away, to work in agriculture. In the grayness of the early morning they were a picturesque looking group. Their personal effects were stacked about them in great willow baskets, in cloth sacks, in cheap suit cases. The women all wore cheap but gaudily colored dresses and aprons. It looked a great deal like Ellis Island—minus the look of expectancy. They had been to Mecklenburg before.

The writer, too, went to Mecklenburg—to a little walled town called Neubrandenburg. The town is much as it was in 1600. Many call it north Germany's most beautiful old town. Here is the public employment exchange for the state of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

To Mecklenburg-Strelitz, to its larger sister, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and to east Prussia come the Polish workers.

To the question, "Why do the Poles come here rather than German workers?" the universal answer from official and nonofficial alike was, "Because the Germans won't live and work under the conditions provided by the estate owners here. These conditions are better than in Poland."

The German workers object in particular to the houses furnished by the landlords of Mecklenburg. They are old, dark, barnlike places—"Schnitter Kaserne," the people call them.

Officials of the exchange inspect the large sleeping quarters to see that agreements between employers and employed regarding decency and comfort are carried out. In addition, the employment exchange of Neubrandenburg employs a trained social worker to do protective work among the young women and among the families where children are in need of help.

Thus, behind the fields of rye, wheat, oats, barley, potatoes and sugar beets which spread out mile upon miles across the landscape of north Germany, is an intense human problem. At first thought, one is almost certain to say, "Why pay unemployment benefit or poor law aid to 190,000 German workers who are supplanted each year by an equal number of seasonal workers from outside?" The immediate effect of the prohibition of migratory labor from outside Germany, however, would certainly be a further crippling of agriculture, for the owner contends with justice that his margin of profit is too small to make possible improvements and higher wages.

Nobody would suggest trying to force the German worker to live and work under conditions to which he objects. Further, any attempt to modernize agriculture in Europe meets great resistance from owner and worker alike. Perhaps, therefore, the official policy of seeking gradually to raise standards and to move some of the city's unemployed into work in the fields is the wisest course, in view of the confused relations which exists here.

Chinese Bandits Attack Gunboats

SHANGHAI (AP)—A sharp engagement between the United States gunboat Guam and bandits near Yochow, Hunan Province, in which one bluejacket was reported wounded, was disclosed, July 5, in Japanese advices.

The encounter occurred during the recent looting of Yochow, in which bandits massacred hundreds. Reports said the bandits fired on the Guam, which replied, silencing its attackers. Other reports said three British gunboats there had been fired upon and two British seamen wounded before the sailors silenced the bandit riflemen.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The navy was advised today that a sailor, Samuel Elkins of Brooklyn, N. Y., had been killed in an encounter between Chinese bandits and the United States gunboat Guam July 4 at Yochow, Hunan, China.

LONDON (AP)—A Reuter's dispatch from Hankow says that the gunboat Teal was fired upon July 5 at Yochow by the bandit hordes who captured and sacked that city. Two British sailors were wounded. The gunboat returned the fire and H. M. S. Bee has been ordered to Yochow from Hankow.

Lloyd George Urges Action by Churches

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng. (AP)—Churches of the world were besought by David Lloyd George, former Prime Minister and Liberal leader, to aid in dissipating international distrust and suspicion in a speech on July 4 before the International Congregational Church Council.

After asserting that every country of the world was preparing for war and that there were more men trained for war in every country in Europe, Asia and America than before the catastrophe of 1914, he declared:

"I speak from personal experience when I say that although I have gone to live in a quiet place in Surrey, I hear every day the rattle of machine guns in one camp, the hoarse roar of cannon in another, and, carried by the westerly breeze I hear the boom of naval artillery from the direction of Portsmouth, and the drone of airplanes.

"That is going on in every civilized land on earth. It is really time the churches took this thing in hand. I don't know who else can do it."

Russian Explorers Sail for Arctic

LENINGRAD, Russia (AP)—A group of Soviet natural scientists led by Prof. Otto Schmidt and including Prof. R. L. Somoilovitch, Prof. D. U. Wiese and several others left July 4 for Archangel, where they will embark on an icebreaker for Fridtjof Nansen Land, formerly Franz Joseph Land, to explore its possibilities of development.

The geographical features, national resources and other possibilities of the arctic islands will be thoroughly investigated.

The expedition is equipped with supplies for 15 months. Its members will visit areas upon which no human foot ever before trod. They will explore the Isle of Isolation in the Kara Sea and a considerable part of the polar ocean. They will bring radio operators and other technicians to relieve the present staff of the world's most northern radio station on Nansen Island.

The explorers will place upon "North Land," formerly Nicholas II Land, colonists to form a nucleus of a future Russian settlement.

ANTI-SMITH MEN SEEK CONTROL IN ALABAMA RANKS

Senator Heflin Leading Figure in Mass Meeting to 'Reorganize' Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama Democrats who bolted the Smith-Robinson ticket in 1928, moved to wrest control of their party from alleged wet-Tammany-Roman Catholic influences at a mass meeting, attended by 5000 persons in Birmingham, July 4. A leading figure in the meeting was J. Thomas Heflin (D.), Senator from Alabama, who, because of his support of Hoover, was barred as a candidate in the coming Democrtic primary, and who will consequently run in the general election as a "Jeffersonian Democrat."

Stress was placed by speakers that the anti-Smith faction is not organizing a new party, but reorganizing the old one. Plans adopted by the mass meeting to bring this about follow:

Re-election of Heflin as Senator, Hugh A. Locke, Governor and Dempsey M. Powell, Lieutenant-Governor.

An amendment to the primary law requiring popular election of delegates to the national convention.

An amendment providing for an election in 1931 of a new state Democratic executive committee in an election "in which all white Democrats can vote and run."

Election of Democratic members of the Legislature who will pledge support and enactment of such legislation.

A convention in Montgomery Sept. 1 to adopt such steps as may be legally necessary to carry out the will of the mass meeting.

A county convention in every county, Aug. 12.

That all who oppose the actions of the state committee in barring "white Democrats from voting for candidates of their choice" should stay out of the primary in so far as state or federal offices are concerned.

Dempsey M. Powell was chosen permanent chairman of the group and in a keynote address attacked action of the Democratic committee which denied bolters the right to be candidates but permitted them to vote in the primary. "This is in plain violation of the primary election law providing that the political qualifications of candidates and voters shall be the same," he said.

Mr. Heflin is the only senator who failed to follow the Smith banner in the last election with the exception of Furnifold M. Simmons of North Carolina, who was recently defeated for re-election.

Instead of Mr. Heflin's name on the ballot in the regular Democratic primary to be held in August there will appear those of John B. Bankhead, son of a former senator from Alabama, and Frederick I. Thompson, newspaper publisher.

Carolina Democrats Adopt Dry Platform

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Democratic state convention, in session here, adopted a platform pledging the party to a policy of strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and all laws prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquors. Further, the platform favors the enactment of such additional legislation on this subject as shall be necessary to strict enforcement.

The prohibition plank in part is as follows: "The Democratic Party stands firmly for the enforcement of every provision of the Constitution of the United States, including the Eighteenth Amendment, and point with pride to the fact that the Democratic General Assembly of North Carolina enacted adequate legislation guaranteeing concurrent enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

During the convention, addresses were delivered by P. Max Gardner, Governor, and by Josiah William Bailey, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, to be voted on in November. Governor Gardner pointed out the fact that the state debt has been reduced $8,000,000 during the last 18 months. During this period appropriations to all state departments and institutions had been cut, he said, with the exception of the $6,500,000 equalization fund for public education. He declared that there will be no increase in taxes on the homes of the people of North Carolina while he is Governor, and that education will not be allowed to suffer cuts in appropriations.

TURKS WARN PERSIA TO CHECK RAIDERS

ISTANBUL, Turk. (AP)—The Turkish Government July 5 sent to Teheran a strong note of protest against the arming and provisioning in Persia of Kurdish tribes who recently have been committing raids and fomenting revolt in Turkey's eastern provinces.

ISTANBUL, Turkey (AP)—All information obtainable July 5 indicated that the Kurdish insurrection in the vicinity of Mt. Ararat is growing grave. It is understood that incursions into the northeastern part of Kurdish Turkistan have caused the Government to call reserves from eastern Anatolia to join the 30,000 regulars who are combating 15,000 Djelali Kurds entrenched on Mt. Ararat and the roving bands which have just joined them.

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Moscow to Relieve Acute Food Shortage

MOSCOW (AP)—Now that the Government feels it has solved the grain problem, steps are being taken by the authorities to relieve the present acute food shortage by rushing to completion a number of large food plants throughout the country.

Margarine factories will be completed at Stalingrad this fall, the Government July 4 announced, which will have a yearly capacity of 18,000 tons of margarine and 15,000 tons of vegetable oil. In Moscow a similar plant with 7000 tons capacity will be opened this fall.

A vegetable, meat and fruit canning plant with an output of 45,000,000 cans is nearing completion in Stalingrad. Fifty poultry farms with 675,000 chickens will be operating by autumn. The greatest fruit farm and canning industry in the world, the announcement added, is being organized in northern Caucasus. In Crimea incubators for 1,000,000 eggs are being built. Plans for spring call for other new incubators in various parts of the Soviet Union with an aggregate capacity of 8,000,000 eggs.

Until these enterprises actually are in operation the Government will be obliged to continue the present rationing of meat, bread, water, sugar, rice, flour, and other necessities.

FEDERAL TREASURER RESIGNS IN CANBERRA

SYDNEY, N. S. W. (AP)—E. G. Theodore, July 5, resigned as Treasurer in the Commonwealth Government, following an accusation in a report of the royal commission of accepting fees unlawfully. It was understood that the Premier, James H. Scullin, would act as Treasurer for the present.

The royal commission report alleges that Mr. Theodore, former Premier of Queensland, had been guilty of dishonesty in state purchases of mines for which $200,000 was expended.

Sugar for Russia Refined in Britain

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

GREENOCK, Scot.—A first consignment of 4000 tons of sugar, refined here for the Soviet Government, is now being shipped. The total order is understood to amount to 135,000 tons of Cuban sugar, for which 1.56 cents f. o. b. is paid.

The whole consignment is being sent to British refiners, who are converting it into white sugar before forwarding it to Russia.

The transaction is financed partly by American banking interests, partly by means of a British export credit scheme, whereby the Government guarantees a considerable part of the cost.

The irony of the situation is that Russia itself produces large quantities of sugar, much of which has been exported to neighboring countries with the result that this commodity is strictly rationed in the Soviet Union and the price exceedingly high. It is reported that negotiations are in progress for further large purchases by the Soviet.

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Washington Sees Record of Events Leading to Framing of Declaration

Documents Occupy Place Beside Famous Scroll Itself in the Library of Congress—Virginian Politics Shown to Have Had Powerful Influence

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — In connection with the Fourth of July observances, the Library of Congress has placed on either side of the shrine containing the Declaration of Independence, several documents which were influential in its framing and which illustrate the development of the idea of a separate government.

The exhibition consists of 11 documents and shows that the Declaration had its origin in the first three paragraphs of the Virginia Bill of Rights by George Mason; in Thomas Jefferson's preamble to the Virginia Constitution; and in Richard Henry Lee's motion in the Continental Congress June 7, 1776, which in turn was based upon the instructions of the Virginia convention, May 15, 1775, to the Virginia delegates to the Continental Congress.

With one exception the exhibition was brought together from the collections of the national library following the addition to them of the original manuscript of the first "fair" copy by Jefferson of his plan of a Constitution of Virginia.

They consist of the following:

Instructions from the Virginia convention to the Virginia delegates in the Continental Congress, May 15, 1776.

The Virginia Bill of Rights, submitted May 27, 1776.

Copy of first publication of the Virginia Bill of Rights as it appeared in the Virginia Gazette in June, 1776.

Thomas Jefferson's preamble to the Virginia Constitution setting forth the reasons for severing our ties with England.

The first "fair" copy by Jefferson of his plan of a Constitution for Virginia.

Final copy of Jefferson's plan of government for Virginia.

Resolution of Independence offered by Richard Henry Lee in the Continental Congress, June 7, 1776.

The resolution of independence, July 2, 1776.

copy of the Pennsylvania Evening Post of July 2, 1776, containing the resolution of independence.

Jefferson's own copy of his draft for the Declaration of Independence.

Journal of the Continental Congress showing the declaration and part of the proceedings for July 4, 1776.

British Archbishop Urges Fellowship

CANTERBURY, Eng. (AP) — The Archbishop of Canterbury stood in the ancient Canterbury Cathedral, July 5, and received the archbishops and bishops, who have assembled for the Seventh Lambeth Conference of the Anglican Church.

The Archbishop stressed the desire for fellowship, which he said was increasingly manifesting itself among Christians in all parts of the world. He said the world was still bewildered in the aftermath of the World War and that the need for spiritual fellowship was greater than ever.

The churchmen were told that among the other themes which would require their thought were the "insistent problems of peace, of race, of sex and of the standards of married life."

He urged his hearers to prove that they were men, ready to face facts with candor and courage.

The Achbishop added that materialism was the greatest force to be combated, saying that it flourished "in the partial, antiquated and unworthy conceptions" of God.

BELGIAN SUPPORT FOR BRIAND MOVE

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS — Belgium has now drawn up its reply to Aristide Briand's memorandum on the confederation of Europe, and will send it in the course of the coming week.

While supporting the thesis of M. Briand's project, the Government observes that, in its opinion, economic problems govern the political ones. It will therefore second M. Briand's efforts within the framework of the League of Nations, and will insist on the necessary giving of equal consideration both to economic and political questions.

PORTUGAL BUYS WHEAT

LISBON (AP)—Owing to a shortage of flour the Government July 5 authorized the purchase of 48,200,000 pounds of foreign wheat for the requirements of the army.

New York Tax Rolls Up $1.000,000,000 to Total for 1930 of $18,000,000,000

NEW YORK—Tax rolls for real estate and personal property in New York City aggregate more than $18,000,000,000 this year, an increase of more than $1,000,000,000 over 1929, according to figures made public by the Department of Taxes and Assessments on July 4. The increase in realty taxes aggregated more than $932,000,000 for the entire city, while the increase in personal taxes was about $68,000,000.

Manhattan taxpayers have been assessed for more than $9,000,000,000; Brooklyn taxpayers more than $4,300,000,000, and those of Queens more than $2,000,000,000. The increased taxation of Manhattan amounts to more than $682,000,000, which exceeds the increases in the four other boroughs combined. The Brooklyn assessments exceed those of last year by $179,000,000 and in Queens the increase is more than $148,000,000.

Tax exemptions for all boroughs amount to $5,118,884,005. These exemptions include properties owned by churches and the federal, state and city governments. In Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx, a considerable amount of residence property, built since 1920, is still tax exempt, under legislation enacted at that time to encourage building of homes.

Explaining the huge increases in property taxes, despite the economic depression of the past year, officials of the department said that real estate was the last thing to be affected by economic variations, but that it was also last to recover.

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TEACHERS BACK DRY CAMPAIGN FOR SCHOOLS

Business Monopoly of Radio Attacked at Columbus Education Conclave

By MARJORIE SHULER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, O. — United States schools were committed to active support of prohibition in an outburst of dry enthusiasm which swept the closing sessions of the sixty-eighth annual convention of the National Education Association and disclosed sentiment for the Eighteenth Amendment of remarkable intensity.

When Miss E. Blanche Preble of Chicago finished reading the prohibition statement, there was prolonged applause. C. F. Dienst, superintendent of Boise, Ida., schools, declared that the resolution did not go far enough and proposed an amendment that the association "pledge its support to an active education campaign in schools for the habits of living for which the Eighteenth Amendment stands." The amendment was passed without discussion.

A resolution dealing with "habit-forming drugs" met with considerable debate before it was passed. It asks that "all teachers emphasize the evil effects of alcoholic drinks, tobacco and other narcotics upon the human organism," stating that the association "condemns the fraudulent advertising of certain manufacturers in their efforts to foster cigarette smoking, and commends for use in the schools selected periodicals which do not carry tobacco advertising."

Tobacco "Ads" Discussed

The proposal to exclude from the schools publications which carry tobacco advertising met with considerable opposition. F. M. Underwood of St. Louis, Mo., asserted that periodicals are used in the schools for the articles they contain, and not for their advertising, while G. M. Davison of Brooklyn, on the other side, said that he "hoped the association will not go into the tobacco business, either directly or indirectly."

An attempt to strike out that clause in the resolution was defeated by a standing vote.

The association then adopted an amendment to a statement of proposed qualifications for American citizenship. The resolution originally asked Congress to pass legislation requiring eight years of school in the United States or an examination proving ability to read and write English understandingly, and a general knowledge of the history and ideals of American citizenship. The requirement of "willingness to support and defend the United States Constitution" was added.

Radio Monopoly Attacked

Other resolutions approved of ratification of the London Naval Treaty, teaching of the Pact of Paris in the schools, and the safeguarding for education and government purposes of a reasonable share of the radio broadcasting channels of the United States. Child labor was condemned, together with the transportation in interstate commerce of obscene literature not admissible to the United States mails.

At the same time that the delegate assembly was passing its resolution on safeguarding the use of radio for education, Judge Ira Robinson, chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, was telling a sectional meeting that the air must be protected for the use of all and not for the few. Judge Robinson referred to what he called the "Radio Trust" and said: "No greater issue presents itself to the citizenry. A monopoly of mere property may not be so bad, but a monopoly of the voice and expression of the people is quite a different thing. The doctrine of free speech must be preserved. Shall the big business interests have the air and thus the average man be denied it? It does not in reason suffice that he may hear what others say to him. He also has the natural right to speak."

Some of the delegates have been attending a radio conference called by Ohio State University and the State Department of Education.

Radio 'Like a Stunt'

"This was the first time that those interested in education broadcasting have met with commercial agencies to compare ideas in this way," said Dr. W. W. Charter of Ohio State University, who had charge of arrangements for the conference. "The conference has been so successful that we expect to call another in Columbus next year."

In his own paper at the conference, Dr. Charters said that "radio still appears more like a stunt than a stabilized instrument," and predicted that its future usefulness will be largely in the field of music radiocast, although it will be a supplementary agency to the press in arousing interest in current events and will bear special information into the schools.

The general attitude of those present was that the radio cannot replace the individual pupil and teacher contact and that its tendency toward mass instruction must always be counteracted by this individual approach in the schoolroom. But they agreed upon its usefulness in taking into the schoolroom such lines as foreign language teaching, which would not otherwise be available in such good form to the average student, lectures by travelers and explorers and story telling.

The pioneers of 1930 must solve the problem of educating the average citizen in the discharge of his civic duties as contrasted with the physical battles of the wilderness won by the pioneers of 1830, said William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, in addressing the final evening session of the convention.

The same qualities of thinking which helped the pioneer of 1830 will be useful to the pioneer of 1930, he said.

Thousands of Columbus school children sang patriotic songs and 2400 of them took part in a flag drill.

Willis A. Sutton of Atlanta, Ga., was elected president.

Byrd One of Honored Three

Wide World

PHILADELPHIA OFFERS HIGH TRIBUTE

When Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd, conqueror of the poles, was in Philadelphia, he was made an honorary member of the Order of the Liberty Bell. There are only two others who have this distinction. In the picture Admiral Byrd is standing with his hand on the famous bell with Col. Clarence P. Franklin Sr., vice-commander of the order, opposite him.

KIWANIS TO DEVELOP INTERNATIONAL ACCORD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Possibility that the activities of Kiwanis International now confined to the United States and Canada, may be extended to include Central and South America, was seen at the concluding session of the organization's fourteenth annual convention here on July 3.

The delegates, representing 102,000 members of Kiwanis, unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the board of directors to plan a course of action to "strengthen and develop international accord" between the American continents. The measure further empowered the trustees to study what steps to take "for close personal relations between the Americas." These findings, it was directed, will be submitted at the 1931 convention in Miami, Fla.

1929 Busy Season in North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—During the season of 1929 North Carolina farmers shipped 13,724 solid carloads of fruits and vegetables to other states, according to an official compilation made by the State Department of Agriculture. This included the equivalent of 388 carloads that moved in trucks.

Duplin County led with 1531 carloads, including nearly 1000 carloads of strawberries. Three other counties shipped more than 1000 carloads of fruits and vegetables. More than 1100 carloads of Irish potatoes went from Beaufort County to northern and eastern markets.

Various other commodities in carloads included: Apples, 177 carloads; string beans, 736; cabbage, 261; cantaloupes, 88; cucumbers, 651; peaches, 1250; green peas, 368; peppers, 126; sweet potatoes, 597; Irish potatoes, 6018; strawberries, 1483; mixed vegetables, 402, and watermelons, 758.

WICKERSHAM COMMISSION TO OMIT SECRECY

Will Embark on Campaign of National Education and Enlightenment

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement will abandon its policy of secrecy as a result of its narrow escape from having its funds restricted by Congress, and will embark on a campaign of national education and enlightenment.

In the final hours of the Senate session, the upper house receded from its previous position, and by 37 to 22 voted to continue the commission with unrestricted funds and uncurbed authority in line with President Hoover's desire. The major effect of the two week's struggle in Congress has been to convince members of the commission that they have made a mistake in not taking Congress and the nation into their confidence to a greater degree in the past. Opposition in Congress is attributed largely to misunderstanding. A modification of the previous policy of absolute reticence as to the tremendous task they have undertaken will synchronize, it is learned on good authority, with the gradual accumulation of the last of the statistical material which will mark the final year of the Wickersham commission's life.

The struggle that culminated in the Senate's change of heart regarding the commission's funds and activities has crystallized several important points in regard to the crime board's activity, namely:

1. President Hoover has once again emphasized his previously repeated declaration that he considers the great work of juridical reform which the commission has undertaken as equal, if not more important, than the prohibition phase of its study.

2. The dramatic contest in the Senate has similarly brought home to the nation that the so-called "dry" commission is actually engaged in a task of investigating all law enforcement instead of the dry law alone.

3. Finally, the members of the commission have had it forcibly brought home to them that unless they carry Congress and the nation with them in the plans for reform they are undertaking, the reform will never come to pass.

It may be stated positively that Mr. Wickersham is now considering the steps by which to enlighten the country as to the commission's work. The primary purpose is to bring home the actual need existing for juridical reform. Two methods have occurred to Mr. Wickersham. One is a system of official releases, or "hand-outs" as they are known here, summarizing the reports of experts working for the commission. The first of these reports, that by Prof. Sam Bass Warner, Harvard University, relating to conflicting terminology as to crimes is now practically complete, having been drawn up and submitted to about 1000 outside experts for criticism.

A second method proposed to dramatize and bring home to the public the tremendous need of law reform and the commission's proposals for carrying it into effect is a plan used in Great Britain with royal commissions. This involves holding "informative hearings." Experts are examined, not with the idea of cross-questioning them, as is the usual way with senatorial inquiries, but with the fixed purpose of bringing out facts along a special line of investigation. This method has proved a means of vividly dramatizing important but technical matters in England, and may be introduced in Washington.

Radio Is Expected to Link Continents

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A network of radio telephone stations in the Far East, which will connect the United States with countries and islands in the Pacific just as the transatlantic telephone service now provides direct connection with European countries, was envisaged in an announcement made by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company on July 4.

The company has applied for a construction permit to erect a short-wave radio telephone station in California, the announcement said, and proposed to inaugurate its transpacific program by establishing service between the United States and Hawaii and at least one other point in the Pacific region.

As the demand for the service develops, it continued, Bell System telephones will be connected with one after another of the far eastern nations through a combination of land wires and short-wave radio transmission. Preliminary arrangements have been made in a series of conferences between T. G. Miller, vice-president of the company, and J. A. Balch, president of the Mutual Telephone Company of Honolulu.

HOOVER SIGNS $145,000,000 WATERWAYS ACT

Great Projects Vaster Than Work on Panama Canal, He Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—The passage by Congress of a $144,881,000 rivers and harbors act, the largest inland waterways development supply measure in the history of the country, was heralded by President Hoover in a statement accompanying his approval of the legislation as the final authorization for the construction of the remaining segments of a vast system of canalization of the nation's major river systems that he has long advocated.

President Hoover said in part:

"It was with particular satisfaction that I signed the rivers and harbors bill, as it represents the final authorization of the engineering work by which we construct and coördinate our great systems of waterways and harbors, which I have advocated for over five years."

"We can now build the many remaining segments of a definite canalization of our river systems through which modern barge trains of 10,000 to 15,000 tons of burden can operate systematically through the mid-West and to the Gulf of Mexico and through the lakes to the Atlantic.

"The system when completed will have 12,000 miles of waterways, and will give waterways connection between such great cities as New Orleans, Memphis, Knoxville, Chattanooga, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Sioux City, Keokuk and Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago, Evansville, Cincinnati, Wheeling and Pittsburgh.

"It is a long-view plan for the future. It will require many years to complete its construction. I do not propose that we should proceed in a haphazard manner, but that we should approach the problem on sound engineering lines, completing the main trunk-line systems and gradually extending the work outward along the lateral rivers."

The President added another word of caution by briefly, but significantly, stating that some items in the measure authorize projects not yet recommended by Government engineers and that these will not be undertaken until they are recommended. This is understood to have particular reference to the nine-foot channelization of the Upper Mississippi, on which army engineers have not as yet completed their survey as the authorization of which the President opposed. The item was inserted in the bill by the Senate.

The completion of the organization of a sectional system for direct engineer administration of these vast projects, in total greater than the Panama Canal, was made known by the President in his statement. Eight such divisions are now in effect, each headed by responsible directing engineers, under the general direction of Maj.-Gen. Lytle Brown, chief of army engineers.

'CONTROVERSIAL' FUNDS DECRIED FOR TEACHERS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acceptance of funds from private sources by professors and colleges for investigation of controversial questions affecting public policy was described as undesirable in a report made public July 4 by the committee on ethics of the American Association of University Professors.

The report, prepared by Prof. E. R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, at the request of the committee on ethics, resulted from the Federal Trade Commission investigation of public utility concerns, during which it was charged that certain professors had been employed for propaganda purposes.

Brandon Chosen Head of Moose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOOSEHEART, Ill.—Rodney H. Brandon, director of public welfare for Illinois, was chosen supreme dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose at the forty-second annual convention of that organization, which closed here July 4. Mr. Brandon succeeds Albert H. Ladner Jr., of Philadelphia, and will assume his duties on Sept. 1, for one year.

Frederick H. N. Zihlman of Baltimore, a United States Congressman, was reëlected Vice Supreme Dictator, and Capt. Henry Busch of Detroit, Mich., Supreme Prelate.

James J. Davis, United States Secretary of Labor, founder of the order, occupies the office of director general for life.

It was decided to hold the -931 convention of the organization at Cleveland as the constitution provides that it is only to meet at Mooseheart every other year.

Contributions totalling $50,000 toward the $3,500,000 expansion program planned for Mooseheart were presented to Dr. Davis on July 3, and it was expected that additional gifts would follow. One was a check for $25,000 from the Iowa lodges, presented by Fred Meyers, secretary of the Davenport lodge, and Fred Zabel, dictator, and the other of an equal amount presented by Albert H. Ladner, retiring supreme dictator, was made up of gifts from Moose from all over the country.

LINDBERGH RECORD WITHSTANDS ASSAULT

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—James H. Collins, former army racing pilot, was here July 5 after a fast flight from Burbank, Calif., but the speed record for transcontinental travel is still in the possession of Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Collins, who left Burbank at 4:33 a. m. (E. S. T.) July 4, arrived 9:03 p. m. (E. S. T.), failing by one hour and 46 minutes to equal the record of 14 hours, 45 minutes, 32 seconds set by Colonel Lindbergh and his wife Easter Sunday.

VENEZUELAN OUTPOST REBELS

BOGOTA, Colombia (By U. P.)—A dispatch to the newspaper El Tiempo from Arauca, on the Venezuelan border July 4 reported the rebellion of a Venezuelan outpost just across the line.

CANADIAN AIM IS TO PROTECT INDIAN RACES

Dr. Scott Says in Older Provinces They Are Normal Citizens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—The most important idea underlying the administration of Indian Affairs in Canada is protection—to protect a dependent race in its lands, moneys and its contact with the community, states Dr. Duncan C. Scott, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Canada today has 263 days schools and 78 residential, in all, 341 Indian schools in operation, with a pupilage of 15,347. Education is free. In addition to the regular academic subjects the girls are taught domestic arts, and the boys agriculture, the care of cattle, and the use of ordinary tools.

"The policy of the department is directed toward making the Indians self-supporting," states Dr. Scott. "In the older Provinces of Ontario and Quebec they are leading the normal life of the ordinary Canadian citizen, either engaged in agriculture on the reserves or mingling with the general population. The larger proportion of the Indian population of Canada is west of Lake Superior, and it was adopted in a primitive state by the Dominion shortly after Confederation. These Indians have been made self-supporting in two generations."

The Indian Trust Funds, upon which the Government pays interest, amount to $13,500,000; last year over 1,800,000 bushels of grain were harvested; the value of their real estate and personal property is estimated at $75,000,000; and their annual income at nearly $10,000,000. They possess 2200 reserves, covering an area in excess of 5,000,000 acres. The Indian population is over 108,000.

The Indians are more than holding their own in point of numbers. In the civilized tribes, who have withstood the first shock of contact with civilization, there is an appreciable gain in numbers and in physical standards. "We are cautiously yet surely guiding the Indians toward the goal which our policy has ever in view for them, that is full citizenship and a permanent share in the life and prosperity of our Dominion, concluded Dr. Scott.

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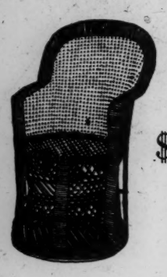

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Fighter for Righteousness

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

Pioneering on Social Frontiers, by Graham Taylor. Chicago, Ill.: The University of Chicago Press. $4.

CHICAGO is in many respects the greatest social laboratory between the two great oceans. Its extraordinarily cosmopolitan population, its extremes of wealth and poverty, its political alertness, which is not always political wisdom, the activity alike of its reform bodies and of its predatory bodies, make of it a city peculiarly interesting to the student of social affairs. Naturally, out of such an environment have come many most interesting individuals who have devoted their lives to the study and the correction of the social inequalities and errors of which the city presents such glaring instances. Jane Addams, with her historic Hull House, is perhaps the most famous of these. Next to her might fairly be ranked Prof. Graham Taylor, founder and long-time resident of Chicago Commons, and one of the intellectual group that have made of Chicago University a center of progressive thought.

Professor Taylor has much of his life been on the side lines of journalism, being associated as a special writer with the Chicago Daily News. In this work he maintained so high an ethical standard that the owner of that paper, the late Victor F. Lawson, commonly referred to him as "the conscience" of the Daily News. Fortunate alike in having a proprietor and associates of high ethical standard to coöperate with, and in himself possessing intelligent devotion to the very best interests of the community in which he lived and worked, Mr. Taylor was able to assist the Daily News in building up its present great power as a spokesman of all that is best in hCicago.

Intolerant of Evil

In this book, which is the record of a fight for righteousness, covering practically 50 years, Professor Taylor tells of many of the interesting phenomena which caused Chicago from time to time to fill a large place in the attention of the whole United States. There are those who will think that he writes as a radical. It is perhaps better, however, to say that he writes as one who is able to see the good even in men whom the world esteems as wholly evil, and who on the other hand is intolerant of evil as a social condition and has fought it wherever its head appeared.

Chicago offered peculiar opportunity for the activities of one having this outlook upon life. His chapter on "The Anarchist Tragedy of 1886," and the pages in which he discusses the famous Pullman strike, which brought Eugene V. Debs into the public eye, ought to be read by all who desire to understand the truth concerning certain issues which at the time deeply stirred the working people, and which even now, after the lapse of many decades, still stand as a part of the indictment of wage workers against society as organized. His account of the long struggle in Chicago to accomplish some measure of decency and efficiency in city government, a struggle by no means yet ended, is illuminating. He is at no point blind to the fact that there would be less corruption among aldermen and ward politicians if there were less among so-called good citizens who confidently seek special privileges from city governments. He quotes William Kent, long a reform alderman, later a member of Congress, and the donor to the State of California of the beautiful "Muir Woods," as offering this description of citizenship:

"There are not two kinds of citizens, 'good citizens' and 'bad citizens'. There are just 'citizens' and enemies to the community. They will not be villains with dyed mustaches, nor will they all be dirty tramps that can be locked up in jail. You must learn to recognize them among the well-to-do of your acquaintances; some of them are men of influence and standing, men who are pious church members and good fathers. These enemies will be of your own house."

International Viewpoint

Professor Taylor has not limited either his activities or his observations to merely municipal problems, though they have indeed engaged most of his daily endeavors. But he has been active in the work of maintaining international harmony. He was one of that group of peace advocates who reached Europe for the purpose of attending an international peace conference in Germany two days before war was declared in 1914, and he later was one of those who declined Henry Ford's pressing invitation to join the famous Peace Ship. While the fighting was going on he felt that pacifism could be silent, but what he thinks of the situation left at the close of the war may best be judged by this closing paragraph from his chapter an "Interracial Bonds and Breaches":

"The World War's selective service suddenly awakened us Americans to the consciousness that individuals of many nationalities living in the land do not constitute one nation. Slowly but surely we are becomig aware that we have been self-conscious, but nationally only semiconscious. More slowly still this national consciousness and our relationships with other nations during and since the war are begetting the feeling that our nation is only one of many others having to do with each other in the family of world's peoples. Thus our international consciousness is coming to its belated birth. So far, however, it finds far more expression in public opinion to which the churches and other organizations of the people give utterance than in the Senate of the United States, which with strange timidity stands aloof from the League of Nations and the Court of International Justice—the greatest achievements toward the 'Parliament of Man and the Federation of the World' that history records."

Professor Taylor's book deserves to stand with several others which are gradually making clear to the outer world the real nature of that amazing city of Chicago. Taken in connection with such books as "The Gold Coast and the Slum," "The Ghetto," "Chicago; the Story of its Reputation," "Carter Henry Harrison, 1: Political Leader" and "The City," it offers an index to and an illumination of social conditions in the great and cosmopolitan city which no student of municipal affairs can afford to ignore.

SAMUEL ELIOT MORISON
Author of "Builders of the Bay Colony" (Houghton Mifflin).

Mr. Walpole, Midstream

Tradition and Hugh Walpole, by Clemence Dane. London: Heineman. 6s.

IN ONE of the many felicitous passages of this book Miss Clemence Dane compares the English novel to the flowing of a spacious and leisurely river. A reviewer cannot do better than adopt the metaphor. He sees well in midstream a punt idling down the current. Two figures are in the punt. One, with that bland but never quite unanxious gaze of him who is nevertheless skillful and assured with the pole, discourses on the associations of the scene, the spires, the family seats, the presence of strong-minded dowagers and the nature of good and evil. Thus Hugh Walpole. And the other person, drowsily reclining on the cushions and at peace with Mr. Walpole and the world, is a creature who disappeared from English fiction at the time of the war; that very gentlemanly accessory before the very gentlemanly fact of the English novel, the Gentle Reader.

Where is the Gentle Reader now? Do his traditional tastes still exist as Miss Clemence Dane thinks they do? Are we in an age of Ungentle Readers? One suspects that wherever else he is, he will not nowadays be found in a punt. He is probably in a much swifter craft. Miss Dane plausibly argues that many present-day writers adapt the method of "the most precise and formal of all the art periods, the eighteenth century" from fear of the two extremes of standardization and anarchy, but it is likelier that the attraction of this form has been its speed rather than its skepticism.

It is first this business of speed that separates Hugh Walpole from the "younger generation." Again, his family groups, admirably and tenderly related to their scene and circumstance, inevitably mean less to a generation which is interested chiefly in the rebellion of the individual against the group. Finally, the "younger generation" is perhaps mostly alienated by the very innovation which Mr. Walpole brought to the traditive novel: the element of symbolism, the attempt to combine the history of an idea with the history of a person. When the world of ideas is in chaos cne asks not for sermons or parables, but for prophecy; and Mr. Walpole's handling of fundamental problems appears undeniably "woolly."

One remembers in his latest novel, "Rogue Herries," his complete failure to convince one that Herries was the sinner he was supposed to be, and the consequent unreality of the much vaunted conflict between good and evil in his nature. He was the typical Walpolian moral fog obscuring a vivid background.

However, if it is not possible to join Miss Dane in the punt and accept Mr. Walpole at his face value, one can watch with profit the analysis and criticism of his technique. He has the demeanor and paraphernalia which entitle him to the middle of the stream; one's doubts spring up when one considers his lack of robustness, the leanness of his humor, his fascination for the inhuman, his inability to draw a strong man. As Miss Dane shrewdly observes, his central male character is always essentially an artist—and weak. However, this is the case contra Mr. Walpole; for the pro Miss Dane's final chapters of pure criticism are well worth reading, whether Mr. Walpole is to one's taste or not.

New Facts on the Bay Colony

The Massachusetts Bay Company and Its Predecessors, by Frances Rose-Troup, F. R., Hist. Soc., New York: The Grafton Press. Limited Edition. $4.

THE early history of the founding of the colony on Massachusetts Bay has been interpreted in so many slightly divergent ways by different historians that some confusion has arisen. Just how much Frances Rose-Troup's present contribution will do to resolve the confusion is a question, but it is at least certain that the author has made a painstaking study of material to which her residence in England has given her convenient access.

To understand the founding of the Bay colony it is necessary to follow the history of three companies: the Dorchester Company, the New England Company and the Massachusetts Bay Company. Mrs. Rose-Troup's examination of records and documents results in the following summary of the contribution made by each of the three companies toward building the Commonwealth on the Bay:

"The Dorchester Company, under the pioneer Roger Conant, lacking in experience, amid many trials, well and truly laid the foundation stones, although their share has been to so large an extent overlooked. . . .

"The New England Company, under the forceful Governor, John Endicott, took over the results of the experience and labors of the Dorchester men and added their share to the superstructure.

"The Massachusetts Bay Company, under the aristocratic and autocratic John Winthrop, without proper acknowledgment of the predecessors' work, took possession of a colony ready to their hand, and, after relaying certain faulty courses they had built in, and not without flaws, reared their portion of the stately structure now known as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

There is little contrary to common knowledge in these conclusions, but in details, Mrs. Rose-Troup has brought out some unfamiliar facts, and in her attitude toward John Winthrop she has manifested a feeling not likely o be agreeable to his admirers. This is indicated by her reference to what she terms his arbitrary methods.

She does not agree with some historians that it was the men of the Massachusetts Bay Company who introduced the religious element into the purpose of founding the colony, and offers as proof the announcements of both the Dorchester Company and the New England Company that their enterprise was for the propagation of the Gospel. That statement, Professor Morison says in his "Builders of the Bay Colony," was merely a commonplace of all colonization schemes of the period. Mrs. Rose-Troup also doubts the much-vaunted foresight of the promoters of the Massachusetts Bay Company in having the charter worded so that the Government might be transferred to the new country. This, she thinks, was really an afterthought, whereby they managed to find something in the charter afterward that could be interpreted to suit their desire for complete liberty.

Students will find help in her findings if not in her inferences. A valuable portion of the book is that which contains brief biographical notes about little-known adventurers in the Massachusetts Bay Company. Here is assembled material laboriously gathered from many sources and never before collected in a single book.

A Companionable Man

The Hardman Papers: A Further Selection From the Letters and Memoirs of Sir William Hardman, edited by S. M. Ellis. London: Constable. 21s. net. N. Y.: Richard R. Smith. $5.

SIR WILLIAM HARDMAN — George Meredith's genial friend, "Friar Tuck" — has already his place in that group of writers whose fame is based on literature not meant originally for print, that is to say, on private letters and diaries. If he is not quite what his editor has called him, a "Mid-Victorian Pepys," he takes rank with all but the greatest of an attractive brotherhood. And this new selection from his papers is fully the equal of its two predecessors, in interest and entertainment.

It covers four years, those from 1865 to 1868, and consists, in the main, of extracts from the long monthly chronicle letters which Hardman wrote to his friend, Edward Holroyd, in Australia; welded together with an admirable commentary by Mr. Ellis, and interspersed with some characteristic epistles from that notable humorist, Shirley Brooks, and a few from Meredith.

Hardman's object was to keep his friend in touch, not only with his own personal concerns, but with the affairs of the world at large; hence there is much political history in these pages. It was an age of political reform, and Hardman was the stanchest of Tories. His horror at the notion of the least extension of the franchise, and his frank hilarity that there should exist such fantastic folk as John Stuart Mill, who professed to believe that votes should be given to women, make amusing reading. The nature of his comments on the Fenians, who were then much in evidence, may easily be imagined. But, though he detested democracy, Hardman had the welfare of his fellow-countrymen at heart; and he was by no means alone in his belief that Disraeli was a better friend to the proletariat than either Gladstone or Bright. There is much in his letters about his work as a county magistrate and it is obvious that, while scorning sentimentalism, he was not only a just judge but a humane one.

This, indeed, was natural in one of his genial temper. Hardman could be truculent when crossed, but his primary instinct was to be on cordial terms with his fellows. He was essentially a companionable man. His letters, on the more personal side, abound in good stories, in reading them one seems to catch the echo of hearty laughter.

Complex South Africa

The Life of John Xavier Merriman, by Sir Perceval Lawrence. London: Constable. 18s.
Complex South Africa, by William Miller. Macmillan. London: Faber & Faber. 12s. 6d.

SOUTH AFRICA has always been a country of extraordinary interest since the day when the Cape of Good Hope was first sighted by the Portuguese in their search for a sea route to the East. For more than a century the center of the stage has been occupied by the controversy between Dutch and British, two races much alike in their essential characteristics and their tenacious clinging to their rights and points of view. Merriman's long life—he remained a member of Parliament until he was over 80—was spent among these controversies. Of English parentage and a tremendous believer in the British tradition of liberty, he was a strong opponent of British policy when it was imperialistic and of the high-handed financial methods of Cecil Rhodes. In the latter part of his life he threw in his lot with the Dutch party as offering the best method of reconciling the two dominant races.

First and foremost, Merriman was a parliamentarian of the old school. He believed that the essence of healthy political life was frank and free speech in an assembly which was the forum to which all classes could look for redress of grievances. He disliked the party caucus and often riled both friend and foe by his incisive speech. But he was one of the most powerful forces in keeping political life honest and pure in an age which saw the birth of the Kimberley diamond fields and the Johannesburg gold mines, the absorption of Rhodesia and the Jameson Raid, the Boer War and the convention which drew up the union constitution, the war and the rebellion. In all these events he was a central figure. For a few years he was Prime Minister of Cape Colony, and one of the most ardent workers for union. Sir Percival Lawrence has given an attractive picture both of the man and of his times.

The later years of Merriman's life, spent at his delightful old Dutch homestead of Schoongesight, were clouded by growing anxiety about the other great South African problem, the native problem, which is the subject of Mr. Macmillan's remarkable book. Merriman, while no negrophile in the narrow sense of that word, had always been a strong supporter of the policy of justice for the native and of the liberal Cape Colony tradition, as opposed to the Transvaal tradition that the native must be kept as a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. This repressive tradition began to assert its influence in union politics just at the time when the native himself began to become self-conscious and to seek to improve his position.

The fundamental reason is well explained in "Complex South Africa." The immigrant European succeeded in taking for himself most of the land. At the same time he needed cheap native labor to work the big farms and the mines. The congestion of natives in inadequate reserves or as squatters on the farms gave for a time the supply of labor needed. But the inevitable result was the appearance of a poor white class unable to make a living on the poorly farmed land and unable to compete in the labor market because he was undersold by the native, while at the same time the native standard of living in the congested reserves was falling and more and more natives were being forced to become an underpaid proletariat in the towns.

The first reaction of the white democracy to these facts and to the growing discontent among the natives at their condition was to try to keep all skilled jobs for white men by law and to entrench white political control of Africa forever by putting an end to the liberal Cape franchise. But as all history shows, repression is not only wrong but leads inexorably to revolution and chaos. Fortunately, second thoughts are beginning to prevail, largely as a result of work such as that of Professor Macmillan, who sees clearly that justice, liberty and opportunity for all constitute the only foundation upon which a healthy and orderly South African society can possibly rest. But the problem of finding the right political and economic relations between the 1,500,000 Europeans and 5,000,000 natives in the Union, with tens of millions of Africans beyond the borders to the north, is certainly one of the most complex in this complex modern world.

Gentle and Serious

The Anvil, by Gustav Frenssen. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin. $2.50.

NO NOVELIST has ever made his chief character a novelist without coming under suspicion of being autobiographical. What of personal history there may be in "The Anvil" is open to surmise, because little intimate information about the author has reached America. Certainly he is a peasant of the same ancient Saxon stock as his Otto Babendiek. Like Babendiek he saw a contented, if sluggish, pre-war Germany driven through the whirlwind and emerging from it bewildered, and bereft of the props that supported the foundations of their lives.

What he puts into the mouth of Babendiek may, or may not, be meant to describe himself. After speaking of the success of his books, Babendiek is made to say: "But I have had to pay for it! My life has been all work and much care. Three times I have been ignominiously criticized and humiliated before the whole of cultured Germany. Some insist on thinking me orthodox. But I am only a simple follower of the Savior. Others say I am Prussian. But I hail from a land of free republican peasants, and when my father was born he was a subject of the King of Denmark! My interests stretch beyond my native shores. My thoughts and emotions are at once German and European. I never intended to write for Germany alone, and when I write about Germany I do so with others besides Germans in mind. . . . I am not proud of my gifts; I know they are not due to any effort on my part. I am only proud of having kept these gifts bright and untarnished all through my life, of having preserved my individuality in spite of praise and censure, of having written only what my conscience bade me."

This sounds like a true confession of faith. In another place Babendiek is made to say of one of his novels that though it was an original piece of work based upon memories of his home, parents and childhood, he had misgivings lest it might be too heavy and clumsy and possibly too serious.

A reader who is looking for sensation or for brilliancy will be likely to make the same comment on "The Anvil." It is a long, quiet, sometimes monotonous, account of many unimportant happenings in the lives of many unimportant persons, with a few matters of tragedy related in the same quiet tone; and a few glowing chapters devoted to the war and the march home. If an impatient reader should skip some of it he would not lose much of the story, but he might lose the more valuable documentation of German life and character.

Frenssen has told his story gently; some will say, too gently. Without acrimony he makes one of his characters say, "I do not think . . . the Eternal Powers have any idea of guilt or innocence, but only of the right and wrong way. Now the whole of mankind, Germany included, have been on the wrong track; and this war and all its terrible consequences will put her back on the right one. All human upheavals have done this."

A strong religious feeling lies at the root of Frenssen's thinking; perhaps unconventional, but no less devout. He is a realist, with his realism mollified by charity.

Revels of a Nature Lover

To the South Seas, by Gifford Pinchot. Philadelphia: Winston. $3.50.

FORTY years ago two Yale sophomores decided that some day they would sail to the South Seas in a schooner of their own. Last year one of them made this dream come true, so Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania and now again the Republican candidate for that office, tells us in the opening chapter of his book. And, moreover, he made it more than a romantic holiday, an adventure for adventure's sake, by taking with him three naturalists who, by their collections and observations, were able to add materially to the world's knowledge of the fish, reptiles, birds, snails and other life of the Galápagos, the Marquesas and Tuamotu Islands.

The Galápagos Mr. Pinchot found as strange and beautiful as did the early Spanish discoverers, who named them "The Enchanted Islands"; but he found them not so forbidding and hostile as some recent travelers had warned him they were.

Of the so-called dangerous natives, he writes: "We visited every one of their settlements; we dined at their tables, as they dined at ours; we slept in their houses; we went back with them into the interior of their islands by ones and twos and larger parties; and for their treatment of us first, last and all the time, we have nothing but praise."

Although the pirates and convicts of old days have gone and the cones of the volcanoes are no longer absolutely inaccessible, no change has spoiled the real charm of the islands. There are still lap dragons, flightless cormorants, imperturbable albatross, arboreal angleworms, great tortoises and mammoth sea bats. The almost unbelievable part about the Galápagos is that the wild life is tame. So rare a thing is this that Mr. Pinchot proposes that steps be taken, perhaps by the League of Nations, to protect this last home of creatures fearless of man. The mocking birds sit on the muzzle of a gun, peck at the red eyelets in a straw hat and bite and peck alternately at a sandwich with the owner; the sea lions follow human visitors about, like cordial hosts, and their cubs delight in a game of water tag with man or boy; and the iguanas, giant lizards, are inveigled to put a scaly paw into a gentleman's lap and so play star parts in a motion picture.

These are only a few of the wonders which hold fast the attention of the nature lover who reads Mr. Pinchot's book. There are other adventures for other tastes: the discovery of a deserted house on a deserted island, and the finding of the shipwrecked owners of it; a visit to the jungle-overgrown ceremonial place of the Marquesans; the entertaining aboard ship of polite natives, whose eyes were dazzled with toy sparklers, feats of legerdemain, cracked ice and five-and-ten-cent jewelry; expeditions in a diving helmet into gardens of coral, where brilliant fish flash by like gems; to say nothing of two escapes from grounding and all the joys of many months at sea under sail.

Mr. Pinchot has written his book simply, in conversational style, with a gusto that bespeaks his own enjoyment of every slight detail and with a sense of humor that makes reading the 490-odd pages easy. The book is most generously illustrated with 250 photographs, as well as with several maps and woodcuts—only a small part of the total collection of 2000 still pictures and seven miles of film.

A History-Making Family

The Adams Family, by James Truslow Adams. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $4.

GENERATION after generation, the Adamses of Massachusetts have produced individuals who have played great parts upon the stage of their day. No wonder someone has remarked that American history is all cluttered up with Adamses. The story of the Adams family is here ably told by one who also bears the name of Adams but is a Virginian by birth and not in any way related to the family about which he writes.

Beginning with the arrival of Henry Adams at Mount Wollaston, afterward called Braintree, the Adamses slowly bettered their condition but displayed no evidences of distinction of mind or achievement until John Adams, perhaps through some impetus given by the Boylston lineage of his mother, in the fifth generation became historian, publicist, diplomatist, President of the United States.

"For a couple of generations this new energy finds itself in harmony with the greater lines of force acting upon human society; then, with little diminution in itself, its line of direction fails to coincide with those of the greater forces driving human society along its path," though still producing distinguished men in the third and fourth generations: Charles Francis Adams in the former, Henry, John Quincy, Charles Francis Junior, and Brooks in the latter, with Charles Francis III, in the fifth generation, now Secretary of the Navy. "The record may be longer," to quote John Quincy.

The description, though not the explanation, of this phenomenon is the purpose of the book.

An interesting phase of James Truslow Adams's treatment of his subject is his emphasis upon the continuance of certain family traits from generation to generation. With his gift for penetrating analysis and for coördination, the author discovers in the Adamses certain clearly marked characteristics. One of these was a belief in the leadership of the best. When old John Adams, in the time of the Boston Tea Party, commented upon it with approval but with detachment, he took the attitude of a man who would make every sacrifice to serve his country save that of identifying himself with the people. He could not say "we." "We" was a rare word in the Adams vocabulary. Its absence for four generations is of no trifling significance. . . . "John Adams had been 'I,' and 'I' each generation has remained in its own right. The story of the family and its relations with its background is largely the story of how the first has insisted robustly upon a philosophy and an instinct of 'I,' while the people, in the background, have insisted upon the deliquescence of all individuals—leaders and led—into 'we,' with all the manifold implications of the process."

The "I" attitude is inherent in the courageous individualism of the Adamses. They were never party men, but were determined upon following their independent judgment. "I have never sacrificed my judgment to kings, ministers, or people, and I never will," declared John Adams. He never did, says the author, nor has any Adams after him.

At Paris, in 1783, John Adams, appointed with Jay and Franklin to negotiate peace with England, decided to desregard his instruction from home and act independently of France. Questioned by his co-laborers, he said, "I will take the responsibility." John Quincy Adams, in the House of Representatives, when the clerk had refused to allow the House to organize itself for business, assumed the leadership. Above the tumult of a distracted and formless meeting, he cried, "I intend to put the question myself." At Geneva, in 1872, Charles Francis Adams, arbitrating the Alabama claims, found a way out for which he assumed the responsibility, "not as an arbitrator representing my country, but as representing all nations."

Such independence of action brought the Adamses the reward of unpopularity in their own time, and the honor of posterity but neither one nor the other would have changed them, sensitive and touchy though they were.

Of Henry Adams's contributions to scentific history as the "first pioneer" in that field of Brooks Adams's service as a critic of society; of John Quincy II, "the only popular Adams," there are also careful and brilliant studies. The author has not been content to view each of them singly, or under a microscope; his main endeavor has been to place them in their relation to the development of American life and thought. It is, therefore, not only as the biography of an extraordinary family, but as a challenging examination of changing forces and directions in society since the time of John Adams, that this book performs notable service.

Poet of a Prose Age

Poems by Nicholas Nekrassov, translated by Juliet M. Soskice. London: Oxford Press. 2s. net.

THE editors of the famous World's Classics series are to be congratulated on the inclusion of a poet, whose name will be unfamiliar to most English readers, but whose acquaintance is well worth making. Nekrassov occupies an isolated position in Russian literature. In the half-century which followed the passing of Lermontov in 1841, he was the only considerable Russian poet. It was predominantly an age of prose, of the great prose masters; and even Nekrassov's genius seems nearer to earth than the more lyrical utterance of the poets who came before and after. He is a poet of the people, rather than a poet's poet. It may suggest something of his color and tone to compare him with the English Crabbe, also the poet of a prose age.

The longest poem in the present volume is "Russian Women," in which Nekrassov celebrates the heroic wives of those condemned to exile under Nicholas I for participation in the so-called Decembrist rising; undeterred by unspeakable hardships, they followed their husbands to Siberia, and remained for many years famous in the literature of the Russian radicals. But we prefer the more intimate and unpretending poems of peasant life. For Nekrassov was of peasant stock, though he passed all his adult life in Petersburg; and, when he writes of the peasant, of his many labors and sufferings and his rarer joys, of his animals and his children, he writes of what he knows. His sympathy is deep and unwavering, his touch sure.

Nekrassov should be easier to translate than poets whose muse is more remote and ethereal. But there are pitfalls; a few false notes will turn his easy, flowing, almost conversational verse into something perilously like doggerel—a fate which the present translator does not always escape. But she has the merit of fidelity, and by her very lack of pretension often succeeds excellently in rendering the simple directness of the original. The following description, from the poem "Red-Nose Frost," of a peasant girl will give a fair idea of the merits and of the limitations of both poet and translator:

> Along the steep path she is toiling
> That all of her species must share,
> Yet poverty's filth and pollution
> Appear not to sully her there.
>
> She blooms in her radiant beauty,
> So rosy and stately and tall,
> Each manner of dressing becomes her,
> And work—she is skilful at all.

The appeal of Nekrassov is simple and healthy. It speaks for the growth of a sound popular taste that his reputation now stands higher in Russia than ever before.

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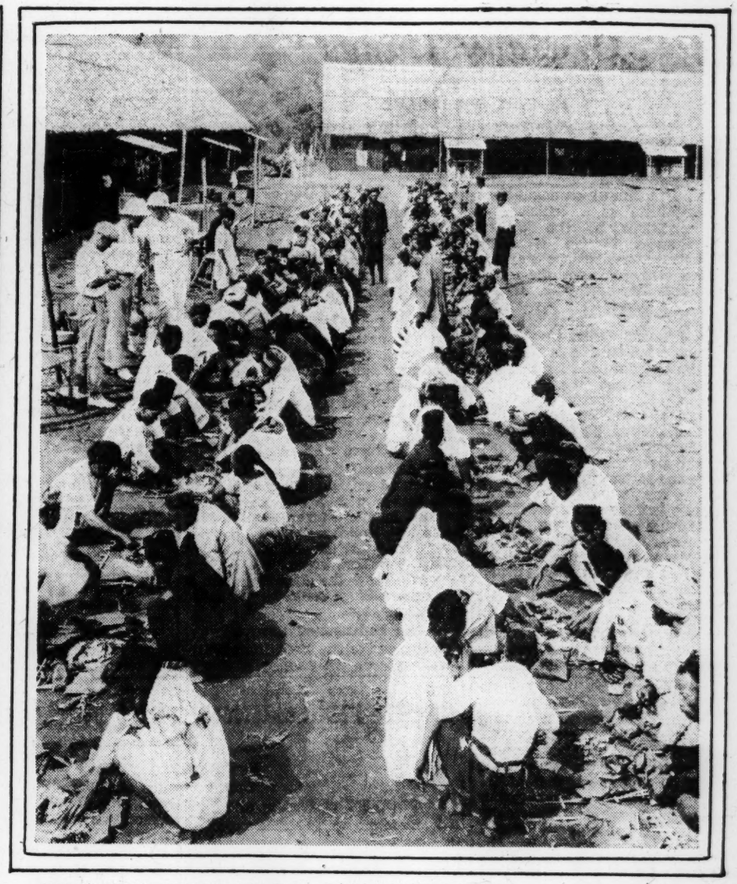

Upper left, middle and lower right, Burton Holmes from Ewing Galloway
Upper right, Ewing Galloway. Lower right, De Cou from Ewing Galloway

IF IT WEREN'T FOR THIS YOU COULDN'T HAVE GALOSHES

IT ISN'T very much of a secret, in this enlightened age, that most of the world's rubber now comes from the Straits Settlements, the Federated Malay States, Malaysia, and the East Indies. Brazil used to have this distinction and the name Para rubber was for years the acme of what the word meant.

But that day has gone and the growing of rubber trees has been placed on a high natural scientific basis. But Mr. Edison and Mr. Ford and Mr. Firestone want to grow rubber in the United States or in some country where they can have more to say about it than they do at present, and experiments are going on to this end.

The story of the production of latex, as the juice of the caoutchouc tree is called, is always interesting. This latex is evaporated to get out the moisture and smoked to toughen it. Then we have raw rubber.

At the top left is a plantation hand tapping a tree. The latex runs down a slanting groove to a little spigot and then to a cup. It is collected in larger containers, just as the maple sap is collected on a Vermont sugar orchard.

In the lower right-hand corner is shown a native gathering the latex from the little cups into a pail. This picture was taken near Singapore.

Down in the lower left-hand corner is a view in a well-kept rubber plantation. These trees are at their best.

The work is done by coolies, who live in picturesque villages, as seen in the middle top picture, in which also can be noted one of the fine motor roads that connect the plantations in the southern end of the Malay Peninsula. When it comes chow time the coolies squat in parallel rows, their meal on large leaves before them. Knives and forks and such truck have no place here. There is but one thought—to satisfy the inner man, and they go about it directly and with scant comment. They are seen doing just this in the picture at the upper right-hand corner.

RUBBER 'HOLIDAY' IN ORIENT SEEKS TO RAISE PRICES

Planters Emulate Stevenson Act—Neglect to Tap for One Month

Malaya and Ceylon, in the Far East, have gone on a rubber-tapping holiday. With rubber at the lowest price level in years, the planters decided to curtail the supply for one month, ending June 1, in order to force the price upward again.

This gesture is reminiscent of the Stevenson Act which restricted the output of rubber over a term of months. They saw American manufacturers begging for rubber at any price, yet in the long run the act had to be reepaled, because tire makers simply refused to overstock.

Last year 860,000 tons of rubber were produced, of which 830,000 tons came from the Malaya-Ceylon district. This leaves only 30,000 tons from other sources.

The estate planters of rubber in Malaya and Ceylon tried, without marked success, to interest the native rubber growers, whose number is almost without end. The native chiefs are shrewd enough to realize that they can get business during the curtailment, that otherwise would go to the planters.

In back of the native chiefs are the Chinese rubber traders, who have taken advantage of the situation by placing definite orders for immediate delivery. They take about half the entire output of the Far East, which means that American tire manufacturers have not been caught short on the market. With the immense stock of tires on hand, the whole rubber vacation may mean a boomerang for the instigators of the non-tapping movement.

The normal export of rubber from the Far East during May, 1930, would have been 70,000 tons, according to an estimate made by planters, traders and consumers. Take away one-half of this total and the balance is approximately 35,000 tons, if the planters stop the output entirely. If the natives export more than their normal share, it is likely that the manufacturers will get almost a normal supply.

In South Africa, Harvey Firestone has planted in Liberia an acreage which will probably satisfy all his needs at the Firestone plants. Goodyear, Goodrich, Miller and other large tire manufacturers not only have other sources of supply than the Far East, but also they have developed synthetic rubber to a practical point. It needs a seeming crisis like this to bring out of the safe, artificial rubber which may stand up better than the real thing.

BOY SCOUTS HELP WITH REFORESTATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RALEIGH, N. C.—Entrance of the Boy Scouts into the field of reforestation, in addition to the work that is being done by the schools of North Carolina, is bringing into action some valuable allies in this cause, reports the State Department of Conservation and Development.

Recently the division of forestry of this department has filled orders for seedlings from four Scout troops, located in Winston-Salem, High Point, New Bern and Raleigh. More than 40 schools have taken advantage of the department's offer to supply forest seedlings this year.

NEGRO PROGRESS IN LITERATURE SEEN BY EDITOR

Dr. Brawley Traces Growth in America From Days of Jupiter Hammon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Negro's contribution to American literature is characterized as one of "progress in assured achievement" by Benjamin Brawley, Negro writer and editor of an educational monthly published in Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. Brawley sees the future of Negro literature as one full of hope. "Until recently," he said, "it was supposed that the first Negro writer in America was Phillis Wheatley, who published a volume of poems about the time of the Revolution. It now appears however, that her first published work was antedated some years by the poems of Jupiter Hammon, of Long Island. About 1830 came George Moses Horton, janitor at the University of North Carolina and author of a book of poems entitled 'The Hope of Liberty.'

"A little later appeared James Madison Bell, who was associated with John Brown, and just after the war between the states Whitman attempted some ambitious poetical work and manifested real ability. It remained for Paul Laurence Dunbar, however, to win national recognition for the race by his poems, short stories, and novels. About the same time, Charles W. Chesnutt's novels began to appear, and were followed in 1903 by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois's remarkable book, 'The Souls of Black Folk.'

"Then came the critical work of William Stanley Braithwaite, while today the center of interest is held by a number of authors who have done exceptional work. Notable among these are James Weldon Johnson, poet and magazine writer; Georgia Douglas Johnson, author of three volumes of poignant verse; Alain Locke, essayist and author of 'The New Negro'; Claude McKay and Countee Cullen, internationally known poets, and Walter White, novelist.

"Within the last decade, the Negro theme has also greatly influenced southern literature in general, as evidenced by the work of Du Bose Heyward. Mrs. Julia Peterkin, Roark Bradford and others."

WAR VETERANS CONVENE FOR ENCAMPMENT

Delegates From Jewish Organization Welcomed in Providence

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The ninth annual national encampment of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States proceeded to business July 5 on its second day's session at the Hotel Biltmore here.

Mayor James E. Dunne welcomed the delegates at the July session at which Commander-in-Chief Julius S. Berg read his annual report. Commander Berg gave figures showing that throughout the nation there are now 29,000 members of the Jewish War Veterans' organization, and that there are approximately 8000 members enrolled in the auxiliary.

Peter G. Gerry, former United States Senator from Rhode Island, praised the Jewish people for their charity work, their obedience to law and order and their willingness and patriotism in time of need.

Dr. Winthrop Adams, medical director of the United States Veterans' Bureau, said that to date the bureau has spent more than $5,000,000,000 for disabled veterans, and that the Government is now spending approximately $800,000,000 annually through its various agencies for veterans' relief work.

Rabbi Abraham Nowak of Cleveland, Ohio, and Rabbi Edward Lissman, honorary chaplain-in-chief of the organization. were the other speakers.

Vice-President Puts Constitution First

OCEAN CITY, N. J. (AP)—A plea for reverence of the Constitution and strict enforcement of all its articles and amendments was made by Vice-President Curtis here July 4. The Vice-President indirectly took note of the prohibition issue in calling for strict enforcement of all laws.

"Whoever seriously wishes to preserve our Constitution in its full purity and vigor," he said, "must of necessity wish to have all its articles and amendments honestly obeyed and faithfully enforced."

Mr. Curtis also referred to the London Naval Treaty, which, he said, with the Washington naval conference of 1921, the recent evacuation of the Rhineland; the Kellogg pact, and the Locarno Treaty "all point toward permanent peace."

CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN

CHICAGO—Chicago & North Western handled 167,539 revenue cars during June, compared with 202,000 for June last year, a decrease of 34,461.

ENGLISH SCOUTS TO VISIT WARSAW

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW — During the coming summer it is planned that 150 English Scouts will pay a return visit to the Silesian Scouts who were largely represented at the Jamboree in England last year.

A special committee has been formed to make arrangements for receiving the English guests.

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Art News and Comment—In the Theater World

Of Many Things

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

"The Big House"

STORY compromises make just another movie of "The Big House," a film which might have had forcefulness as a criticism of prison conditions in the United States. Frances Marion is credited with this story, but she may not have been responsible for the sentimental twists that have been given it in the form Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer finally released it. Chester Morris struggles helplessly with the rôle of a hardened criminal who is reformed by one glance from Leila Hyams, and forthwith he returns to prison, foils an attempt of his mates to make a break, and is rewarded with a new start in life, presumably with the girl. Wallace Beery's acting of a confirmed lawbreaker gives the picture its central force and saving humanity. He, as "Butch" is the leader of the revolt. The story offers forceful criticisms of the brutalizing effect on the men of overcrowding, harsh treatment and bad food. It is to be regretted that the hokum of Jewish and stuttering comedians, heartless officials of the law, and excessive gunfire, so decidedly mars the fundamental worthiness of this exposure of bad prison conditions, particularly as it has been directed with unflagging dramatic feeling by George Hill.

Earlier Theater Openings

In New York the hour for beginning a play has been getting steadily later for years. Now musical plays open at 8:30 at the earliest and plays without music at 8:50. This means that suburban playgoers get to bed not earlier than 1 a. m. as a rule. That many out-of-town residents have ceased going to the Manhattan theaters because of these late hours is the opinion of many persons, including Frank Gillmore, president of the Actors Equity Association. Mr. Gillmore proposes that on at least one night a week the hour of opening be 7:30, to see what effect the change may have on attendance of out-of-town people. Theatergoers who dine late could attend on other evenings, he says.

Eva Le Gallienne's Plans

Eva Le Gallienne may add "Macbeth" to the offerings of the Civic Repertory Theater, New York, next season, making three Shakespeare plays that her company is prepared to give, the others being "Twelfth Night" and "Romeo and Juliet."

That Chrysler Tower

Unexpectedly Manhattan has acquired a new landmark in the Chrysler Building tower. While it was known that this pinnacle, more than 1000 feet high, would be seen from great distances, few persons could have been prepared for its adding of a new note to the skyline at nightfall. After sunset, long after the rest of the city's towers have merged into a long mass of dark forms, with a crown here and there thrown into visibility by artificial light, the Chrysler gleams through the dusk. That last 100 feet of silvered pinnacle seems to gather and reflect rays of light that are too high or too feeble to make a glint on the windows of the surrounding skyscrapers. Persons approaching the city on the Erie Railroad and on steamships on clear evenings see this silvery pinnacle, turned pale rose by the afterglow.

"The Border Legion"

Paramount offers a talking picture version of "The Border Legion," from one of Zane Grey's stories, with Jack Holt altogether likable in the part of an outlaw who shows a noble streak when a young companion helps him escape from a posse. The youth is played by Jack Luden, with an agreeable absence of the self-conscious sentimentality which has marred too many "western" films recently issued. Fay Wray looks pretty in a negative part. There is much stirring horsemanship in this picture, but too few glimpses of the magnificent scenic backgrounds which are a considerable reason for the popularity of this sort of photoplay.

On Location Again

All the companies are preparing to do a larger proportion of pictures outdoors than they have since the talkies came. Technical developments have made it possible to make sound pictures with portable equipment in any place accessible by motor. One company is said to be making scenes for a talking picture in a mountainous region that can be reached only by packing all equipment on burros. New portable lighting equipment has been developed, too, enabling camera work at night, with current supplied by traveling generators. It has been found, under these new conditions, that it is less expensive to make many scenes with the appropriate natural backgrounds than to "fake" such settings in the studio. A year ago this condition was reversed, according to a note from the First National studio.

A Degas Duplex

A picture framer in New York recently discovered after a mounting had been removed, that a Degas drawing of a ballet dancer had on its back a sketch by Degas of a top-hatted gentleman, presumably the director of the ballet. This figure may have been the basis of Degas' composition in pastel and oil, "The Rehearsal on the Stage," now in the Havemeyer gift collection at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The framer returned the duplex drawing to the dealer, framed with a double glass.

Pinero and Shaw

Sir Arthur Wing Pinero is to be represented on the New York stage next season with a new play, to be produced by the Shuberts called, "Dr. Harmer's Holidays," and possibly several revivals. Sir Arthur has not visited New York since 1885. He says he would cross the Atlantic again if G. Bernard Shaw could be persuaded to go along, too.

An Unlamented Passing

Good news of the week from Hollywood concerns the passing of theme songs. The studios are buying back contracts with composers recently imported from New York Metro advertises, "The Big House," to be minus a theme song.

Anchors to Windward

The Actors Equity Association has a portrait of Francis Wilson, painted by Gari Melchers, that is steadily increasing in value as a work of art. At its latest appraisal the portrait was valued at $18,000. That picture may yet mean to Equity what a good fur coat used to be to the old-time touring managers of the kerosene circuit.

Stage and Film Notes

"The First Lady," with music by Victor Herbert, that has not been publicly played, is to be presented by Connolly and Swanstrom next season in New York.

Charles B. Dillingham is to make a Broadway production of "Suspense," British play about the World War.

Evelyn Laye, English singing actress, is in Hollywood to make her first talking and singing film.

Bebe Daniels has appeared in 288 photoplays.

Adolphe Menjou has been engaged by Metro to act in English and French dialogue films.

Paramount-Publix Theaters in the United States are to show Fox films next season in 1000 theaters that do not compete with houses of the Fox chain.

San Antonio is to have a civic light opera project similar to that operated for several years in St. Louis.

Modern Illuminated Manuscripts

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A SOCIETY of Scribes and Illuminators seems something of an anachronism in this year of grace. These arts have never been allowed to disappear entirely, however. Even during the nineteenth century, when the machine-made article superseded the hand-made once and for all, and the first quarter of the twentieth, when any revival of old-time crafts or customs was looked upon with grave suspicion by the iconoclastic "moderns" as being rank sentimentality, there was still from time to time a certain demand for illuminated scrolls, ceremonial addresses and the like, all of which could be done only by hand, by professional scribes and illuminators. Since the war, of course, an illuminated Roll of Honor, hand inscribed on vellum, forms part of most War Memorial schemes, and many such may now be found hanging in innumerable churches all over Great Britain. Thus the most satisfactory kind of encouragement has been given of recent years to the comparatively few artists and craftsmen who are also scribes and illuminators—the encouragement of being able to market their wares.

This accounts, doubtless, for the high quality, number and variety of the exhibits of the society's work on view in its headquarters, Messrs. Davis and Orioli's Bookshop in Museum Street. More than 40 specimens are exhibited and others may be seen on application.

The majority are for sale, and, with one or two exceptions, all seem to have been done for the pleasure the actual doing afforded the artist. That is to say, there is nothing "official" about them. (A Presentation Scroll by Hilda Gulliver, the Record Book of the Society by Daisy Alcock and the coats of arms of Harrow School and of King's College, Cambridge, are possibly the exceptions.)

There are little books of poems, prayers and songs, there are extracts from the Bible, from the Odes of Horace and from church services and a complete version of Shakespeare's sonneets. There are two books relating to weaving, with full-page illustrations in water color of the various processes. There are madrigals set to music, and examples of those popular pieces, the titles of which explain their character, "Rune of Hospitality" and "For a Guest Room," and there are several unclassifiable exhibits, such as "Stories from Marco Polo," by R. Ratcliffe; "Irish Story with English Translation," by A. Hindson; "Wise Words from the Past," by B. Holmes, and so on. It will be gathered, therefore, that great variety, both in illumination and in writing may be seen in the exhibition.

It is inevitable that in general decorative effect the majority of the manuscripts should recall the work of the medieval and Renaissance illuminators, for this art belongs definitely to another age than ours, and its practice nowadays must always partake to some extent of the nature of a revival.

One of the most interesting exhibits shown in "The Book of Proverbs," written by Horace Higgins and decorated by Louise Powell. Mrs. Powell, who with her husband, Alfred Powell, has been associated for some years with the firm of Wedgwood as art adviser, is well known for her decorative pottery. An intricate floral pattern, heavily gilded, somewhat similar in style to those seen on Powell porcelain, is employed very successfully, and with this fine artist's usual taste and artistry, for the decoration of this handsome manuscript.

Lyme Water Color Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LYME—The sixth annual Lyme water color show, comprising 150 pieces, opened June 21 and continues to July 13. It is exceptionally interesting, being made up of swift, vivid impressions, brilliantly recorded with authority, and has an exhilarating effect. Here are themes as varied as one could wish for, and all have their decorative advantages. One carries away pleasant memories and indelible impressions made by these works. Subjects from France, Holland, Spain, Maine, Bermuda and Jamaica, are done with fine technical accomplishment. One gallery is given over to etchings and lithographs, which display expert draftsmanship. Twenty-two artists are represented in this exhibition.

"The Return," "The Quiet Hour," "In the Stanchions" and "Light and Shade" by Edward Volkert, whose sheep and cattle pictures are well known, exemplify the rare hand in design, pure taste in color and the ability to catch the gradation of light and shadow through the eye.

"Late Afternoon—September," by Frank A. Bicknell, is simple, direct and of exquisite feeling. Among the fine things on the walls are bits of coastal landscapes and marines by Charles Ebert. "The Race, Bermuda," and "The Square-Rigger, Bermuda," by Harry L. Hoffman, are compelling in their appeal. Also to be observed are the contributions of scenes from Jamaica by Will Howe Foote.

"Canal in Martilgues," "An Old Mill" and "Side Door of Termalo," by Wilson Irvine, reflect a fine feeling for natural beauty, a well-defined and brilliant handling.

"Sologne, France" and "Brace Mates" are done with consummate skill by Percival Rosseau, painter of dogs.

Others contributing to this show are Thomas Watson Ball, Alice L. R. Ball, William Chadwick, Winfield Scott Clime, Ford Cooper, Mary Robert Ebert, Caroline Weir Ely, Clifford Grayson, Eugene Higgins, Platt Hubbard, Elinor Lathrop Sears, Paul Saling, Henry Bill Selden, Everett L. Warner and Carleton Wiggins.

English Landscape Painting

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—In the new Cooling Gallery in Bond street an exhibition of English landscape painting from 1750 to 1930 has been opened. It is not a very comprehensive exhibition—such would necessitate a much larger gallery than this and many more paintings than the 44 shown—but it is of sufficient interest to be well worth a visit.

In the preface to the catalogue J. B. Manson, the new director of the Tate Gallery, says this exhibition proves no very marked difference to exist between the work of the present-day school of landscape painting in England and that of the famous English school of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. There can be two opinions about this, however. The majority of the modern landscapes on view here are vastly different from anything their artistic forefathers of a hundred years and more ago produced, or aimed at producing.

That there is a return to realism of recent years is evident and in this the moderns show themselves to be in line with native tradition; but there are such striking differences in "color, tone and pictorial organization," as Mr. Manson himself points out, that this basic resemblance can hardly be said to count. Most modern paintings are rougher in texture, broader in design, more haphazard in draftsmanship, and less technically finished than is any canvas dating from the heyday of English painting.

The weakest section of the exhibition is the modern. There are many omissions — Charles Ginner, John Nash and Robert Bevan, to mention only three of those that occur immediately. Sickert is represented by three canvases, among them a colorful rendering of "Lansdowne Crescent, Bath," and an unfinished painting of Chagford, a study in high-pitched lime greens, but none of the three gives more than a hint of the magic this painter can evoke with his brush when he chooses. Whistler and Innes are hung toegther, and although more than half a century separates the dates of their birth, yet the two examples chosen bring out some strange affinity in their art. A painting by Steer hangs beside one by Richard Wilson (who was born in 1174), and another by the "doyen" of the New English Art Club is placed between a Crome and a Gainsborough, and both his canvases stand the test very well. Steer is "in the tradition," one recognizes at a single glance.

Matthew Smith's scarlet landscape and Paul Nash's somewhat empty "Souvenir de Cros-de-Cagnes" in pale grays and blues would puzzle Old Crome and Constable exceedingly, and Mark Gertler's rather oily-looking "Silver Birches" might, one imagines, faintly arouse their distaste. But they and their illustrious fellows would greet Harold Gilman as an honored "confrère," and examine his beautiful, sumptuously colored "Beechwood" with genuine pleasure. And it is possible that Frederick Porter's "Haystack" and Duncan Grant's "Sussex Weald", in spite of the roughness of texture favored by both artists, might meet with their qualified approval.

There are several fine things among the "ancients." Gainsborough's early, middle and late periods are all represented, the last by a mysterious dark-toned, panel-shaped canvas, "The Pool," and the first by an enchanting little painting, "On the Orwell." Of the three Richard Wilsons, a small luminous picture, full of pale sunlight and pastoral peace, entitled "A Backwater on the River Severn," charmed most, but the others are fine examples of his noble classical landscapes.

There are four Constables, a characteristic Cotman, and a delightful seascape in gold and gray by Bonington. Peter de Wint, Turner and David Cox are also represented. Of interest is a landscape by James Stark, one of the lesser members of the Norwich School, entitled "The Road to the Village." F. R.

Houston Little Theater

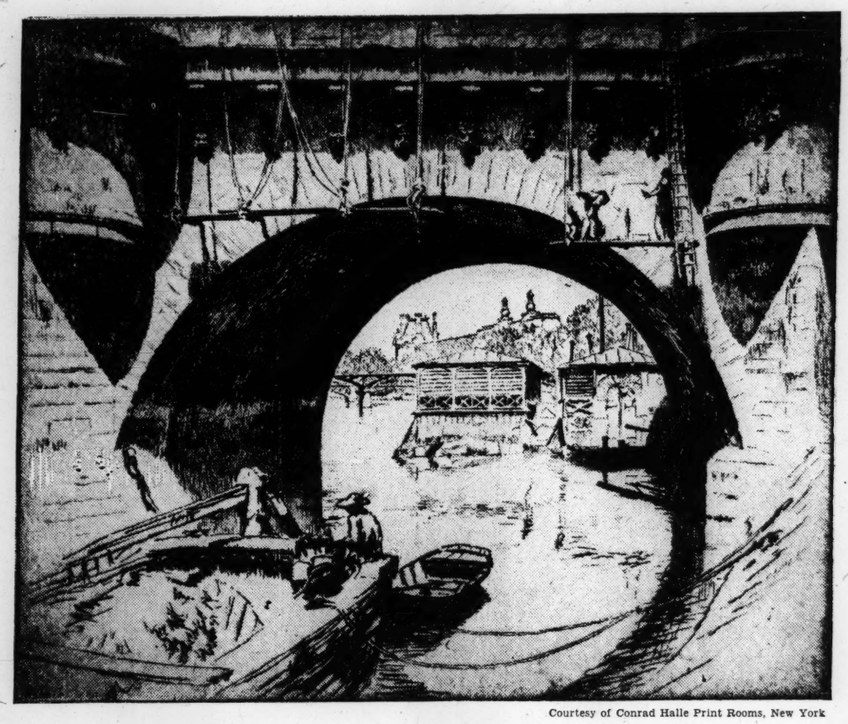
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HOUSTON, Tex.—Work has begun on Houston's new Little Theater, which will be completed in time for the season starting Oct. 1. The new building will be of Early American style of architecture, with white walls, green shutters and wrought iron railings. It will seat 318, and will have a proscenium 18 feet wide and a stage 25 feet deep.

Under the management of Frederick Leon Webster during the last six years, the Houston Little Theater has been placed on a self-supporting basis; the new theater building will start free of debt.

In this organization every effort is made to discover and develop talent, not only in theatricals but also in all lines of work connected with the theater from costume designing to electrical work. Several of its members are now appearing in Broadway productions and in the talking pictures. Paintings and etchings by local artists are displayed in the foyer of the theater.

The organization is devoting its time to three-act plays, eight of which will be given next season. Rehearsals will start Sept. 1.



Courtesy of Conrad Halle Print Rooms, New York

"Pont Neuf, Paris," From an Etching by Karl Dehmann.

A Century of Belgian Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—At the Palais des Beaux-Arts an exhibition entitled "A Century of Belgian Art, 1830-1930," has been organized by MM. Lambotte and Steens, and not only contains a fine display of works by such well-known nineteenth century Belgian artists as Baron Leys, Alfred Stevens, Constantin Meunier, Emile Claus and Fernand Khnopf, but also reveals the high achievements of contemporary Belgian artists in a well-selected array of paintings, sculpture and engravings. King Albert has lent from his private collection Henri de Braekeleer's "View of the Spire of Antwerp Cathedral," and his example in generosity has been followed by many other private collectors, whose treasures are added to the examples borrowed for this occasion from various museums in Belgium.

While in one way this exhibition reveals the close artistic ties which have united France and Belgium during the last 100 years—Navez, for example, owing much to David, Charles de Groux to Millet, and James Ensor to the French impressionist masters—yet it also makes manifest the fact that Belgium has a distinct national life and art of her own. This is particularly well seen in Meunier's paintings of the Belgian mine district and his finely decorative records of aspects of industrial subjects; and it is also revealed in the gayly colored, impressionist but thoroughly personal interpretations of town, country and people by that accomplished artist Théo van Rysselberg. Courtens, Frédéric and Maurice Wagemans are other Belgian artists whose work will be new to many visitors, and the exhibition undoubtedly proves that there is much in modern Belgian art with which peoples of other lands should get better acquainted. F. R.

British Film Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—At the Regal, British International presents a talking picture, "Loose Ends," which should make as good a play for the stage as for the screen. But its weak point is contained in its strongest scene, where the cord of conviction sags and is in danger of snapping.

It is the story of an ex-convict, Malcolm, sentenced to penal servitude for a capital crime with extenuating circumstances, and freed after 15 years for good conduct. Though free and still young, he is fettered by his past. As a result of a slight motor mishap he meets Nina, a wealthy young woman, spoiled and self-indulgent, who is, however, superior to the worthless set in which she moves. She marries Malcolm, about whom she feels there is something genuine, if mysterious. He does not reveal his past to her.

For some months they live happily, but Malcolm finds it difficult to tolerate Nina's set, one of whom, however, finds him a job. Finally, when he is financially on his feet, with no further need to live on Nina, he tells her she must cut loose from her set and live in the home he can now provide for her. Nina is furious at first, but her better nature prevails and she consents.

Meanwhile, some of her friends have been nosing out Malcolm's record. A woman journalist learns the facts and passes them on to her chief, who comes to Nina and, in a scene which fails through being overdrawn, tells her in the presence of her friends the story of her husband's past. Nina, still sore from her scolding, turns on Malcolm, who leaves to bury himself in the underworld. He is finally rescued and restored to Nina by the help of her sister, Brenda. Brenda and Malcolm have always been good friends, and in his distress he tells her the story of his crime. Brenda, loving Malcolm herself, makes a genuine self-sacrifice to bring husband and wife together again.

This somewhat commonplace story is, with the exception of the exposure scene—which is weakly managed—much better written than is usual with film melodrama. The dialogue is genuinely witty in many places. The performance is good. Owen Nares, who disappointed on the silent screen, makes good here. Edna Best, who recently has strengthened her position on the stage, has now succeeded on the screen. But perhaps the most remarkable performance is Adrienne Allen's moving portrayal of Brenda. In the small part of a scoundrelly journalist, Donald Calthrop, a stage actor of "straight" parts, once more shows himself a fine screen actor. The photography is admirable and the direction good, except in the scene above referred to. C. F. A.

A party of players and camera men, with sound-recording apparatus, is in Jasper Park, Alberta, filming a story of the Canadian Mounted Police, to be made by Fox with a company including Lois Moran, Howard Murray, Sharon Lynn and J. M. Kerrigan.

'Sainte Jeanne'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

AT THE Globe Theater, the Pitoeff Theater in "Sainte Jeanne," by G. Bernard Shaw, translated by A. and H. Hamon. Designer and producer Georges Pitoeff.

When Mr. Shaw in "Saint Joan" made his heroine say, "I am a soldier and nothing else," he probably had in mind, if not Miss Thorndike, who "created" the part in England, at any rate some actress of considerable dynamic powers, working amid a realistic setting, such as was provided for the first London performance of this play. One cannot well imagine Mr. Shaw, when seeing the Pitoeff's beautiful production, being other than surprised by that first appearance, in a sustained pose, beneath a symbolic, fifteenth-century setting, of a frail, slim, red-robed, ethereal Joan—no soldier at all, in any conventional use of that word, but, instead, a saint and a visionary, rapt and ecstatic, gazing with inspired and wondering eyes into the future—the still typical and authentic, though idealized, peasant girl of rural France.

The acting of Mme. Ludmilla Pitoeff was wholly accordant throughout with this first and unforgettable appearance—a deeply simple, utterly sincere, translucent and, as nearly as might be, disembodied presentation, in which faith and earnestness were so much the dominant motives that not even at the crucial moment in the trial scene, when Joan snatches and tears in pieces her forced recantation, was the least suggestion of theatrical heroics, or of bravura, permitted to qualify the conception.

That the result was profoundly impressive only a small minority of the audience would deny; but a certain number, holding pleasant memories of Miss Thorndike—who was in the house at the rise of the curtain—would, as more than one told me, have preferred a rather "bigger" and more varied performance, something a little closer to earth, more dynamic, hinting openly the soldier as well as the mystic and the saint. The perfect portrayer of Joan would be found, perhaps, somewhere between these two.

In this striking production, which differed from the English one principally in a stronger emphasis upon the religious side of the theme, Mme. Pitoeff was admirably supported, not only by her husband, who plays the Dauphin with effective simplicity, but also by a company that gave us the pleasure of watching spirited expressive acting, voiced in a beautiful language clearly articulated. Jen d'Yd doubled Baudricourt and the Inquisitor very cleverly; and among many other excellent performances stood out the polished work of Alfred Penay (Warwick), Léon Larive (Stogumber), Raymond Dagan (Dunois), and, impressive from first to last, Jean Hort, as that truculent ecclesiastic, Pierre Cauchon, Bishop of Beauvais. P. A.

The English Provincial Stage

By J. T. GREIN

London

NO ONE will deny that the theater today is going through a time full of anxieties for all concerned in the business. There are economic factors which play an important part, but not so important that they explain everything. There is still money to spend, and people are still willing to spend it. The question of the old-fashioned, uncomfortable building, contrasted with the latest modern cinema, with its comparatively cheap prices, cannot be burked; but that is not the whole problem. The fate of the new Prince Edward Theater, which has now gone over to the talking films, is sufficient evidence that it is not only a question of architecture.

C. B. Cochran was much nearer the truth when he said, "If 20 plays which pleased the public were produced next week, they would fill 20 theaters." To hit the public taste may be every theater manager's ambition; but the public taste is an illusory target, and to aim like a marksman is to fail before the effort is made. You cannot calculate by rule-of-thumb its precise position. Because it favors one entertainment today, it cannot be said with certainty that it will favor its duplicate tomorrow. Managers are far too prone to play the game of spotting winners by mechanically trying to copy previous successes.

The first essential inside the theater is imagination. It is just as essential to the manager as it is to the dramatist, the producer and the players. The manager who has the gift of imagination, who can bring a fresh vision to his problem of seeking entertainment, who can give his audience something original, something of genuine interest to stir attention, has nothing to fear from other competitive attractions.

But does the average provincial theater deserve to prosper? What does it offer that the local cinema, at cheaper prices and in superior comfort, cannot give? It is choked with second-rate companies giving shabby performances in plays that often make special demands on star performers. Whatever may be said against the machine-made entertainments of the cinema—and the phrase "machine-made" today, applied to the finest films, is unjust in its condemnation—one can always rely on performances which are finished in detail and are rewards in themselves. But there are few rewards in a badly acted play. Fine plays which cannot be spoiled by poor acting are not common. The practice of rehearsing a provincial touring company to go on the road with an imitation of the London original has done not a little toward emptying provincial theaters. Plays are none too good in the West End; but rob them of their cast—the players who do more for the dramatist than he does for them—and give them indifferent readings, and is it any wonder that the theaters give up business?

The provincial has positive ideas and says what he thinks. The hard-headed business man of Yorkshire or Lancashire will not be fogged with highbrow talk about art. The provincial public knows the theaters in the West End as well as Londoners do. If a census were taken of the audience in any London theater, no small proportion would be found to hail from the provinces. Are they likely to patronize their own local theaters unless they can get there a standard of acting and production equal to what they have enjoyed in London?

But the question goes further. It turns on personality. In a time when we have a dearth of great plays, our attention goes to the actors and actresses, for a second-rate play gives them their opportunity. When star performers go from London on provincial tours they do not complain about the competition in the "talkies." Their reception is always generous and the theater looks up. "House full" is a common experience. There is a large and intelligent public in the English provinces who do not patronize the theater because they do not get what they pay for. The same is true of London, though there are brilliant exceptions. To put it bluntly, the theater is not being ruined by the cinema—it is ruining itself.

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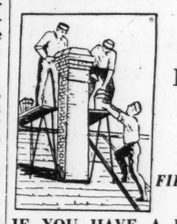
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Music News of the World

Toscanini in Central Europe

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

THE Berlin "Art-Weeks" have begun. Last year they still bore the title "Berlin Festivities" and lasted five weeks. Now they have been given a more unassuming title, and their total duration is three weeks—which is quite enough, considering that the Berlin "season" began in the middle of last September, and has continued since without a break.

The "Art-Weeks" started with a fine performance of Wagner's "Meistersinger" at the State Opera, Unter den Linden, Erich Kleiber conducting. Two performances of "Il Trovatore" and "Aïda," with Laura Volpi, followed.

But the greatest interest was aroused by the appearance of Toscanini with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. It was the first time Toscanini had conducted concerts in Berlin, and the first time we had heard the famous New York orchestra. The impression was tremendous. The immense hall was packed when Toscanini, fresh, elastic and youthful, stepped to his desk. The orchestra rose, the audience spontaneously followed suit, and a storm of cheers arose. At last, he was able to begin. Haydn's "Clock" Symphony was the first item on the program.

The experience confirmed, and indeed deepened, our impressions of last year, when Toscanini appeared here as an opera conductor. We observed the almost uncanny power of this man of genius, who makes of the orchestra before him one single instrument, obedient to his will. In this orchestra's performance under him, we feel the secret of the working of an individuality which in itself contains tremendous potentialities of achievement. The New York Philharmonic-Symphony is, in fact, a superb orchestra. One can but whole-heartedly admire its virtuosity, its perfect balance and its all-embracing technique. Toscanini knows that he can expect the utmost from them, and he always exacts and obtains that utmost.

Toscanini's Goal

I can but hint at the amazing accuracy with which the most complicated things came out—quite a natural result considering Toscanini's passion for accuracy. As we listened, we realized that this was, for him, the very least he could do. His one goal is the highest and the most difficult to reach: the fulfillment of the purpose embodied in every score; be it by Haydn or Debusy, by Mendelssohn or Beethoven, his intuition finds the right way and masters every variety of style and formal structure.

His conducting of Haydn was extraordinarily in point. He maintained with the utmost strictness the monotonous pendlum-rhythm of the Andante, and yet gave the subject most subtle shadings of tempo. In Debusy's admirable "La Mer" he unfurled in marvelous fashion all the atmospheric magic of the tones and the ripe sweetness of the colors. The Scherzo of Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" was a wonder of buoyancy and sparkling loveliness. At the end of the first concert, we heard a most tense and impressive reading of Beethoven's "Leonore" No. 3.

The second concert began with Beethoven's "Eroica." Toscanini's reading of the first movement was wonderfully clear, powerful, free from philosophical pretensions. He does not treat the pathos in this music as something that is bound to come out of its own accord, nor do the undercurrents in it constitute a problem for him. He gives the whole, despite its quick tempo, a rigid, monumental character. It is only a Latin who can achieve so lofty a simplicity of expression.

Architecture Made Clear

The Scherzo was not taken at too quick a pace; in the Finale, a wonderful balance was struck of both the lyric and the dramatic elements. The musical architecture of the whole work was made to stand out in perfect clarity and grandeur.

Toscanini's amazing capacity to reveal even the most sutble relationships in the inner organism of musical works again asserted itself in a splendid performance of Brahms's Variations on a Theme of Haydn. The wood winds were particularly admirable in this. But the supreme triumph came with the performance of Strauss's "Tod and Verklärung," which produced a tremendous impression, impossible to describe in words. All of us were held spellbound by the breathless tension and supreme potency of the conductor's reading and the players' magnificent response. At the end, the audience's reaction to this rare experience expressed itself in a hurricane of applause.

By ERWIN STEIN

Vienna

IT IS unavoidable that every sensitive musician and every cultured music lover should be dissatisfied with the everyday run of musical performances: we cannot overlook the fact that a common defect of Vienna orchestras is faulty intonation. I have often wondered how to account for the indifference of many famous conductors to this state of things. And it often occurs that people who react most sensitively to the dissonances of modern musical idiom do not seem to be in the least affected by a thud of the tympani coming in a tenth of a second too soon, nor by notes of a trumpet which are mere filling-in tearing through the musical tissue like so many knife-thrusts, nor by the drowning of a main part under accompaniments given out too loud.

Purity, accuracy, balance and plasticity of tone and dynamics are the elementary conditions of orchestral performance, are the very basis upon which "readings" should rest. And when we consider how very inadequate orchestras prove to be in the hands of most conductors, we might quite justifiably begin to doubt whether an orchestra can ever prove equal to the task of rendering music to perfection. The very multiplicity and complexity of its constitution is a source of many and serious defects. At times we are reluctantly tempted to expect the salvation of musical performance from the music-making machines, whose constant progress we are witnessing; for, after all, machines are far more reliable than human beings.

But of late all our doubts and qualms have been most satisfactorily swept away: Toscanini, with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, gave two concerts at the Vienna Opera House. On these occasions we heard performances of a finish unknown to Vienna since the days of Gustav Mahler. Members of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra (which often allows itself to be described as "the best orchestra in the world") sat in the auditorium and applauded ungrudgingly.

Clarity and Balance

What I admired most was the clarity and balance of the tone. This clarity is achieved by virtue of an incredible accuracy, unmarred by anything resembling hardness. The balance is due to the fact that every player knows exactly the proportion of tone which he has to contribute to the ensemble at any given moment; he knows the degree of loudness and the mode of production called for by every note coming as part of a chord. And, especially, he has a command of the most subtly graded range of nuances, not only within his ear and feeling, but also, so to speak, within his very instrument.

The result is that in all regions of pitch, chords come out perfectly balanced. The melody predominates, the bass is perceptible. And between the two we have, not, as usually happens, an indefinable mixture of louder or weaker notes, some of them blended and others unpleasantly obtrusive, but a homogeneous structure of superbly balanced tone, without jerks or asperities, and kept alive by the well-calculated play of orchestral color.

By way of example, I shall quote the first chord in the "Eroica." It lasts only a fraction of a second, and yet it made, on this occasion, an impression which I shall never forget. It was struck as accurately as the 10 fingers of a virtuoso could strike it on the piano: all the players really started and finished together, every one of them struck, at once, exactly the right degree of loudness, and maintained it exactly for the prescribed fraction of a second. No machine could have given out this chord more accurately; none could achieve, I think, so great a beauty of tone.

The Bowing

Again, let us take the bowing. Professionals are forever debating whether it is preferable that all performers playing the same phrase should be kept to the same bowing, or that allowances should be made for each performer's individuality and technique. The Vienna school has decided in favor of the latter solution; and there can be no question that thereby our Philharmonic strings achieve a remarkable and special fullness of tone. But accuracy is at times impaired: it may happen that the contours of patterns are blurred through players changing their bowing at different moments. The New York players have convinced me that the right solution is to exclude individual variations of bowing; the resulting accuracy, and also the elegance of coincidence in the bowing of all concerned, may fail to insure a maximum of intensity, but it insures a maximum of clarity of tone, and, as a consequence, of phrasing. The effect achieved sugegsts one master—Toscanini—playing one gigantic violin.

Not long ago I was praising, in these columns, the musical intelligence of the Viennese. It is most unfortunate that their capacities should not be exploited to the utmost, for the sheer reason that in Vienna we do not have a sufficiency of rehearsals. Our players are accustomed to extemporizations. Therefore, however gifted an expert at rising to the occasion they are, it is impossible that really flawless and clear performances should be insured. One left with the longing that Toscanini may, some day, take the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in hand.

A Woman Conductor in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

AT THIS season, musical criticism experiences the trials of a provincial hotel keeper who suddenly sees halting before his door a caravan of sumptuous limousines and pouring into his dining room an army of clients of whom one alone would be enough to enrich him during the off-season. We are submerged under attractions and regret we are not able to describe them one by one. One has to huddle all these fine people round one skimpy enough table d'hote. Let all squeeze together and settle down as they may. Come in, ladies and gentlemen, and make yourselves quite small in these columns; there will not be adjectives for everyone.

First, an innovation of the pleasantest kind: the début as conductor of Mme. Jane Evrard, who, with a discretion which I do not choose to imitate, has not allowed the public to know that she is the wife of the young conductor Gaston Poulet. One is always surprised to see a woman mount the rostrum and brandish the scepter of orchestral command. I do not understand why, in these days of feminine emancipation, any surprise should be evinced before this very natural conquest. Since girls drive automobiles and aeroplanes, there is really no reason to refuse them their permit to conduct. Mme. Jane Evrard, who is a professional violinist, is well qualified to make this experiment.

One might expect to see such an elegant person apply herself to the study of the most effective gestures of conductorship. Nothing of the sort. To be sure, the spectacle she gave us was a constant æsthetic pleasure. But one felt strongly that this result was not obtained by calculation. It is as an artist solely concerned with getting good attacks and exact nuances that she extends over the orchestra her arms, without the traditional baton, and that she takes solidly in her hands the invisible reins of her equipage. Her indications are precise and correct. She obtains from her instrumentalists an intensity of expression which, in my opinion, reaches extreme limits. Her orchestra is almost too sonorous and the strings, under her beat, gave their maximum of force. One must greet with sympathy a début of such solid technical quality. At a period when so many young girls embrace an instrumental career, nothing would be easier than to organize a women's orchestra and to place it under the direction of an artist such as this. Then we could see what feminine sensibility may bring that is new into the varied interpretation of certain masterpieces that may baffle masculine fingers.

Elisabeth Rethberg

Mme. Elisabeth Rethberg, who, a few days ago, was an incomparable Sieglinde and Elisabeth, gave at the Salle Gaveau a song recital that was positively enchanting. The magnificent voice of this admirable singer, her brilliant, vital timbre, the roundness and clarity of her tone over the whole range of the vocal ladder and the incomparable variety of the means at her disposal enabled her to triumph in all spheres. Here is a really complete singer whose charm is allied to power and grace to strength. And nothing can give any idea of the shining radiance and essentially feminine attraction whose purity is never coldness.

A few days before, upon the same platform, we saw the entrance of the Indian baritone Os-Ke-Non-Ton. This singer is assuredly the Last of the Mohicans. He is the chief of the Mohawk tribe. He possesses a solid and well-colored voice that should be heard from a great distance on the warpath; but it is not guttural, as James Fenimore Cooper imprudently indicated. It is perfectly adapted to European music. The program, indeed, comprised Indian songs, religious invocations and works of Beethoven, Durante and Verdi. But the most striking element of the evening was obviously the singer's astounding costume, his gigantic diadem of feathers, his moccasins of white leather incrusted with gold, his clothing embroidered and ornamented with ermine, and the imperial mantel of purple in which he wrapped himself with a single sovereign gesture. This dazzling outfit is what we call the "costume of a savage." Well, I assure you that the coats of the "civilized" people who were in the hall had a very paltry charm before this royal attire, and the fine Indian chief had the air of bringing to a backward people the message of a far-off, splendid civilization.

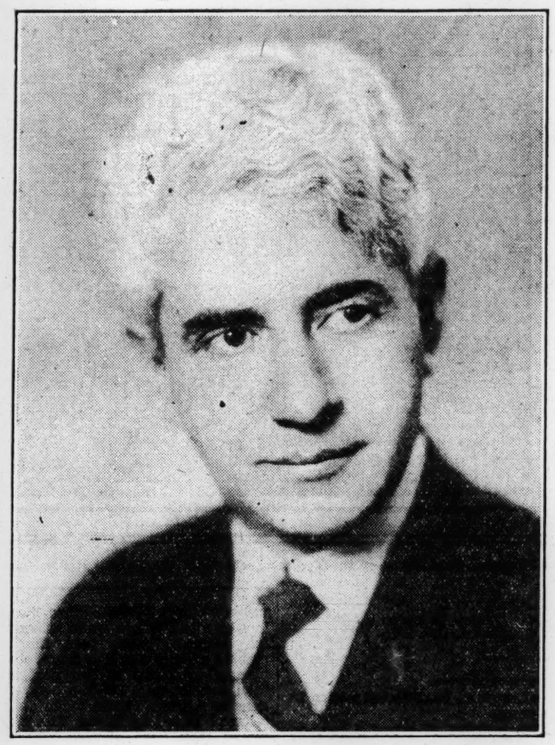
Markevitch's Cantata

At the Pigalle Theater, we were offered, with rather exaggerated solemnity, the first performance of a Cantata by M. Igor Markevitch. Roger Desormière, at the head of the Paris Symphony Orchestra and a small male chorus, gave us an extremely energetic, precise and careful performance of this work. The work is not unworthy of such attention. M. Markevitch is certainly one of the young Russians of today whose technical growth and development must be followed most closely. His work certainly seemed a bit long for his subject. But the soloist, Mme. Madeleine Vhita, who did not allow us to understand a word of Jean Cocteau's text, was perhaps partly responsible for this impression. The rest of the score shows itself to be a deliberate, well-drawn work in which nothing seems to be left to chance. The chief interest of it is the incisive rhythmic side, the well-timed shocks, vigorous accents, and the use of little patterns obstinately imprinting on the musical décor a sort of mechanical impulse and propulsion. The use of drum beats is very clever. The two trumpets are also used with rare happiness.

The employment of the chorus is always excellent, whether it strikes simple chords in a conclusion, or bursts forth at the end of an orchestral progression. In all this there is sympathetic youthful mastery. The writing of these choruses is, moreover, remarkable, the color always excellent and their prosody often of striking novelty. One will not forget the rhythmic inspiration that brings out the words "ont horriblement peur de vous." The least happy parts are those that do not allow the composer to make use of the characteristic gifts of his race and generation. The andante evidently suits him less than the allegro.

For the rest, it is becoming altogether displeasing today to hear our youth declare one after the other that they want to restore the style of the old contrapuntalists. These young people of today live under the sign of neo-Bachism. In this there is at once naïveté and pretension. No one has forgotten Bach and it is a little impertinent to pretend to rebuild a temple that has never been destroyed. All the scholastic coquetries of the fugal entrances, of which our musical scholars make so free, cannot really pass in our eyes as enviable conquests. We really expect something more original from a musician as gifted as M. Markevitch. For the first work of his we have heard allows one to open a large credit account for him, so clearly has he shown certainty of hand, intellectual balance and lucid intention.

At the Théâtre des Champs Elysées, we have seen the Russian Ballet of Zinaida Ouzaroff. The director of this company is a dancer at once slender and sculptural who is surrounded by a company wherein youth, grace and good will are expended without stint. It is not the triumph of a dazzling technique or of inexhaustible choreographic invention, but it is an entertainment that is almost constantly pleasing to see—which is not, in the times in which we live, a quality to be despised. A curious modern fantasy, striving to extract plastic lyricism from the motor, the screw, the airplane, amusing and varied divertissements and, above all, the delicious "Roussalka" of Rimsky, the presentation of which is charming, allow one to appreciate the merit of this company, which has no ambition other than to charm and which, more than once, succeeds in doing so in the most happy way possible.



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EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN

Goldman's Basses

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

EDWIN FRANKO GOLDMAN'S basses—they are the making, for me, of the band that plays under his direction three evenings a week on the Mall in Central Park and alternating three on the campus of New York University. For with basses, you have harmony; and a band is nothing if not harmony. The French, more interested in the expression, no doubt, than in the organization of musical performance, give the name, "harmony," to what we denominate "band." To tell just what the Goldman basses consist of would be more than I could accurately do, though the whole picture is clearly to be seen on the platform of the shell that stands near the Mall, and the list of artists is plainly printed on the program folder, with the groups of instruments. There show in the background, too, the flaring bells of what I presume are the tubas, and there present themselves in all obviousness on the rearmost line a couple of big fiddles. Then, a bass clarinet appears in the midst, and there can be picked out of the throng bassoons, horns and trombones. But that is not saying how selections are scored. All I can vouch for is, that nearly everything I heard one night when I attended a Park concert was most sonorously upheld and supported by the low woods, strings and basses.

To this indication of my interest in the bass of the band, I should like to add a word of approval of the percussion. Far be it from me ever to demand positive excellence from those instruments that are tapped, beaten and tinkled, whether in a band or an orchestra. Such merit is indeed rare to find, and I for one merely wait for it to declare itself when it will. A most unusual musician, in my experience, is a good drummer—I mean a distinguished drummer, who can produce a tone that charms the ear. The most I ask for ordinarily of the stick and mallet department is that it make its contribution of rhythm without marring general harmonies and particular melodies.

On the subject of percussion effects, some of the best that I can remember have been quite ouside of art, and where bandmen might take a lesson. They have been, for example, in industry or sport. Does a crew ever come along nowadays when a railroad trains stops at an important station and hit the wheels of the cars with hammers? The long handle must have had a certain spring in it that helped the clang. The station shed was itself a sort of sounding-box. At any rate, the smiting of the hammerhead on what part of the wheel I know not had a ring and a resonance not to be forgotten. Probably the mechanic was selected for the job because of his keen hearing.

Again, this time out in the open, has anyone ever remarked upon the stroke of Ruth's bat against a home-run ball? Yes, of course. At any rate, with that, nothing else in my experience precisely compares. The achievement, to me, is not the sending of the ball to a great distance, but the exactly correct meeting of the wood of the bat and the material, whatever it may be, of which the ball is composed. The sound is of the contact of two opposing objects, full and fair to the point of idealism. The song of the winds that blew all the while the tree was growing and the grain was straightening and stiffening are summed up for me in that note. The athlete, I fancy, hears, as well as sees, what he intends when he swings.

Speaking of ball, they pronounce the word "mall" to rhyme with it. Goldman's march, "On the Mall," they called for in the way of encore, in the second half of the program, when Wagner and serious things were past. But what they got was Goldman's march entitled "Third Alarm," bells and a siren in the trio. But not too much of this sort of percussion, for Goldman knows where music stops and hocus-pocus begins. And doesn't he understand how to entertain a summer crowd!

Contemporary Russian Music

By LEONID SABANEEV

XV—NICOLAS NABOKOV

Moscow

NICOLAS NABOKOV is one of the expatriated composers. Indeed, he was to all intents and purposes shaped amidst emigrant surroundings, since he was but a lad when he went abroad, and the atmosphere of his native land could be to him only a beautiful but unattainable legend. As always happens in such cases, the national traits seem to be artificially enhanced, whereas in point of fact they are weakened. Nabokov may desire to be a Russian composer but is hardly likely to become one, so powerful are the influences of French culture on him personally and on his youthful talent.

He began to be talked about mainly on account of his "Ode," written expressly for a ballet production; notwithstanding the success which attended its appearance, it is not a very characteristic work. In his "Lyrical" Symphony, recently performed at Paris concerts, Nabokov is certainly more interesting. His melodies, saturated with emotion, are especially attractive—and melodiousness is a comparatively rare quality with the moderns.

Nevertheless Nabokov's work is obviously influenced by Prokofieff and Stravinsky. Stravinsky is evident in the rather archaic type of the melodism, and Prokofieff in the vigorous, one might even say coarse, rhythms, and in the cult of a certain harshness of resonance, characteristic of the composer. In any case, Nabokov may be confidently regarded as a man who is likely to become interesting. His sense of color and harmony is weak, his orchestration inclines to be rough and careless, his sonorities are casual and the harmonic tissue is sometimes amazingly primitive. In view of the composer's youth these defects may be regarded as encouraging signs rather than otherwise. An excess of slickness and smoothness in the youthful originative imagination is generally a less favorable sign.

[Translated by S. W. Pring]

The engagement of Max von Schillings as principal conductor of the German Grand Opera Company's third American tour next season is announced.

Colonne Orchestra in London

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

LONDON'S latest—and as far as this season is concerned, its last—orchestral excitement was the visit of the Colonne Orchestra. The band came full strength, with Gabriel Pierné, the veteran conductor, at its head, and the concert it gave in Queen's Hall (June 5) had somewhat the air of an international occasion. Front seats were filled by members of the Freich Embassy; a good half of the audience spoke French, and the program was all-French. This was exactly what everyone desired: who should be authoritative in the music of France if not the Colonne Orchestra?

Actually the choice was a little disappointing, even scrappy. A big program need not necessarily contain a symphony to give it ballast. Yet here one felt that something stable would have been welcome beside the "esprit" and fantasy of Lalo's Overture to "Le Roi d'Ys," Ibert's Suite "Escales," Pierné's Fantaisie Basque, "Nuages" and "Fêtes" by Debussy, "La Péri" by Dukas, and Ravel's "La Valse." With such a glorious work as César Franck's Symphony in existence, surely it must have been difficult to resist including it. As things were, all the ballast was in the playing. After the heroic excellences of the Amsterdam Concertgebouw under Mengelberg and the impassioned splendors of Toscanini and the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, the Colonne Orchestra sounded very steady-going. Good work theirs, like that of a repertory theater.

M. Pierné conducted in a quiet, workmanlike way, with no miming and few gestures. The players took their cue from him; the instruments forged ahead in an acceptable mass of sound, bound together by Pierné's baton. Apparently delineation of parts does not greatly interest him; only main effects are his special care. In some instances this style worked well—as in "La Péri" by Dukas, where the music is too light for analysis. On the other hand, in "Nuages" and "Fêtes" Debussy's sounds should be as mutable and full of variety as the sky, so the monotonous performance came over weightily.

Gabriel Pierné's Fantaisie for violin and orchestra on Basque folk tunes occupied a place of honor in the proceedings. Basque tunes hardly bear expansion; or perhaps all folk-song fantasies are kittle things to write. However this may be, the Fantaisie brought capable violin playing from M. Darrieux, and provided an occasion for the audience cordially to applaud M. Pierné in his dual capacity of composer and conductor.

The orchestra possesses some excellent soloists in its leaders. Besides M. Darrieux, M. Lopes (cello) and M. Morel (oboe) were heard with pleasure. True to French tradition, the woodwind players are particularly good. Another point of interest was the inclusion—as in the Amsterdam Orchestra a fortnight ago—of women players among the strings.

It is unusual to have an orchestral encore. On this right M. Pierné, after taking his own calls, and making the band rise to theirs, finally had to concede an "extra"—the Racócz March by Berlioz. The encore had more fire and temperament than anything else in the evening, except those performances of the English and French national anthems which closed it.

Unlike the Amsterdam and New York orchestras, the Colonne organization gave but one London concert, fitted in on their way home from Bristol. They had gone there by invitation to take part in a "British-French week," arranged with an idea of starting a new friendship between those sister-towns by adoption, Bristol and Rouen.

M. M. S.

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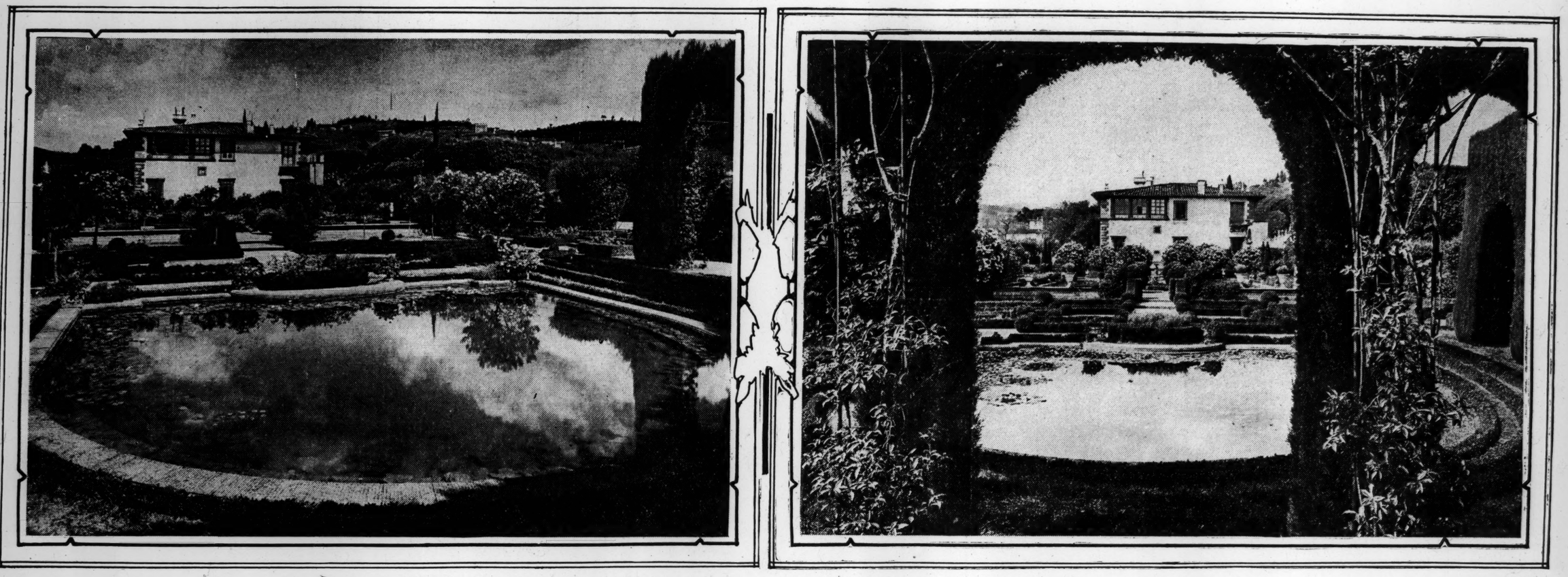

Two Views of the Pool and Sunken Garden of the Villa Gamberaja at Settignano, on the Hills Outside Florence, Italy. Many of the Typical Features of the Formal Italian Garden Are Seen Here. Photographs by Brogi

Providing Expert Advice for the Builder of the Small House

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York

THE prospective owner of a small home, facing a multiplicity of problems and technical details quite unfamiliar to him, usually finds himself obliged to accept the views of the builder and without competent advice to guide his selections.

In this situation, his logical course is to consult an experienced architect who can explain the advantages and disadvantages of various locations, prepare plans that will give the maximum of comfort and beauty in his dwelling at a specified expenditure, and advise him on the selection of materials and the manner of using them.

The prospective owner of the small home, however, is less fortunate in this respect than the person who proposes to build a mansion. He is, in most cases, working with limited capital and hesitates to increase his outlay, not realizing that competent advice may save him a considerable amount in aggregate expenditures.

The architect, too, has done comparatively little to link his activities with small house construction, and this for a parallel reason. The work of planning all the details of a small home is exacting and tedious, while the returns to the architect, figured on a small percentage of the outlay, are quite modest.

This gap between the haphazard, frequently extravagant construction seen in many small houses and the well-balanced, durable and beautiful results that may be obtained by proper attention to technical considerations must be bridged, experts assert, if the small home owner is to enjoy his fair share of the advantages of well-planned housing.

"A practical solution of the situation would seem to be for the small house builder to obtain the services of a young architect," William Harmon Beers, a well-known architect, told a Monitor correspondent recently. "This young architect should be willing to accept for his services a smaller percentage of the regular fee, paying the balance to an experienced architect who would check up and approve his work.

"The young architect would do all the work himself and receive perhaps 85 per cent of the gross commission of 10 per cent; the other 15 per cent would be paid to the older architect who would go over all the work and approve it. In this way the owner would be protected, he would have the advantage of an individual architect's work, and the young architect would increase his clientele.

"We are training now in architectural schools and various institutions many young men who are coming along fast and unless they have a great deal of influence it is difficult for them to make their way.

"Small house architecture is improving and it is my firm belief that the work being done by the architect in the United States is the best that is being done anywhere in the world. But I do not believe there is enough collaboration between the average layman and the architect. This must be remedied by giving more publicity to the manner in which the architect can serve the layman, not only by giving him more beautiful and satisfactory results for his expenditure but, frequently, in reducing his actual cost. The small house owner of today is the large house owner of tomorrow, and it is just as important for the architectural profession to help the small home owner as the large ones."

So many and varied problems confront the person who embarks upon the venture of building a small dwelling that expert technical advice is a necessity if he is to avoid serious mistakes, Arthur C. Holden, director of service of the Atlantic Division of the American Institute of Architects' small house service bureau, declared.

"A great many owners start out to build without realizing that they will have to face many costs in addition to the cost of building," he declared. "Among these are the price of the lot, the questions of sewer and water supply systems, assessments for improvements, supply of electric power and gas, restrictions affecting the property erected on that particular site, need for blasting rocks out of the ground, grading, road building, etc.

"For example, one of the clients of the bureau who had purchased a 25-foot corner lot after consulting only with an apparently inexperienced realtor, discovered that local restrictions in the town prevented his building within 15 feet of the lot line at the front and 10 feet on the side street. It was really necessary for him to own two lots in order to build on the corner at all."

In order to provide their clients with reliable data on all these phases of home owning, he said, the bureau has developed an extensive information service and is now initiating an individual inspection service, through cooperation of building and loan associations throughout the country.

The bureau, which provides plans for houses of a maximum size of six rooms at a cost of about $35 each, personal consultation with a bureau architect at $4 an hour, and other nominal charges for similar services, is seeking an endowment with which to extend its activities, Mr. Holden said.

ETHEL C. INCE.

The Process of Layering

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

LAYERING is a very old process. It was certainly practiced by the Romans, possibly before they were predominant in the earth. Layering is a system of propagation which is suitable for those plants which do not root well when cuttings are detached from the parent. Let me first of all describe a plant which is suitable for layering. It should be two years old, and as far as possible in perfect condition. There should be a good crop of growths belonging to the current year, and these should spread on all sides of the parent plant. I know that it is not always possible to reach this ideal in the case of rare varieties, but there should be no difficulty where the older varieties are concerned.

Before the gardener begins to layer he should have a certain amount of equipment. A mixture of nice light soil will be needed, for instance. I find that there is no better rooting medium than three parts of loam, one part of leaf mold, and two parts of sand, all passed through a half-inch riddle in order to give a uniform texture. A sharp knife is essential for the purpose of making clean cuts in the stems, and wire pegs shaped like a pothook should be provided in order to hold the layer in position. When these provisions have been made, everything is ready for the process.

Let us take carnations as an example. The plants that are to be layered should have a hillock of the prepared compost built up around them as far as the growths extend. This hillock must be pressed fairly firm, and it should be four inches in height. Now the growths that are to be layered, to the number of about 12 on each plant, should be spread out at equal distances apart, and the bottom leaves should be removed from each growth. If these are buried in the soil they will set up a soft rot that may prove very destructive. The critical part of the whole process begins at this stage, when great care should be taken. The knife should be pushed into the stem until it reaches the center, when it should be made to run in an upward direction for a distance of about 1½ inches. I am frequently asked to state the exact point on the stem at which the actual entry of the knife should occur. This is not an easy question to answer, because the habit of the different varieties vary so. Generally speaking, the knife should enter at the point where the growth takes an upward direction.

After the cut has been made, each growth should be pressed into the hillock with the wire peg, and the tongue, or that part of the stem which has been loosened with the knife, should be pressed as widely open as possible.

After the whole plant has been layered in this manner it should be well watered. Carnations which are treated in this way root in about six weeks, but they should not be detached from the parent plant until the following spring, when they may be set out in the beds and borders.

G. H. COPLEY

A Pool and an Archway

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Florence, Italy

AS A well-placed mirror enlarges and adds beauty to a room, so a pool, even though but a small one, contributes vastly to the beauty of a garden, for it brings down the immensity of the sky within a small compass, catches and reflects in its liquid depths not only the passing clouds and fringing flowers, but all the surrounding features, each in its place and perfection, like the little pointing cypress in the accompanying photograph.

This photograph, taken in the lovely grounds of the Villa Gamberaja at Settignano, on the hills outside Florence, offers a good example of the way in which water is used to vary and embellish the formal Italian garden. The pool, somewhat sunken, is surrounded by a low brick parapet which frames it; and behind this is a semicircular colonnade of topiary work, one angle of which is seen in the first photograph, while in the second, taken from a few steps further back, it is seen how beautifully the archways frame the view, each affording a different angle and a different setting for the scene.

This practice of clipping box, ilex or cypress trees into architectural or fantastic shapes is very ancient, having been in use among the Romans; and it has, since Renaissance times, been a favorite and almost essential feature of the formal Italian garden. Its firm dark lines and masses of perennial green contrast well, as do the dark pointed cypresses with the brilliant sunshine, the white-walled villas, the pale stone terraces, loggia and statues, as well as with the brilliant flowers, the lemon trees in their immense earthenware pots, and the silvery background of the olive-covered hills.

Sir William Temple, writing of southern gardens in warm regions, notes that "the great pleasures of these countries are coolness of air and whatever looks cool even to the eyes, and relieves them from the unpleasant sight of dusty streets and parched fields," and holds this to be the reason why gardens in such countries are chiefly designed and valued for "largeness of extent, which gives greater play and openness of air," and are characterized by "shade of trees, by frequency of living streams and fountains, by perspectives, by statues, and by pillars and obelisks of stone, scattered up and down, which all conspire to make any place look cool."

But, even where the area is small, and "perspectives" necessarily restricted, two elements of "coolness" are available in the still translucent "vasca" or pool, and the clipped dark blocks of topiary work giving shade and shelter within small compass; and both these are seen in their full beauty in the garden of the Villa Gamberaja, that old house which, like so many of the noble Italian villas, witnesses to the truth of Bacon's words that, after men had begun "to build stately" they then proceeded "to garden finely."

D. NEVILE LEES.

Stonecress All Year

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copemish, Mich.

SOME plants are an ornament when they are in blossom, others are grown chiefly on account of pleasing foliage, but the members of the stonecress family are beautiful during every season of the year. Be it spring, summer, fall or winter, these small plants always present a pleasing picture. They are, for the most part, clothed with grayish or bluish-green foliage, the sprightly little bushes appearing like a miniature evergreen.

All of the perennial æthionemas (candytuft) known to gardeners demand the sunniest and driest spot at the disposal of the gardener. They may persist for a year or two in moist soil or in shade, but the lanky growth made in such situations will give no hint of the beauty of the family. Given sunshine and a dry soil, they are hardy and persistent, self-sowing themselves to the delight of the gardener.

They have never been as popular as their great merits warrant, mainly, it is apparent, because they are hard to transplant after the plants have made much growth. Centuries of growth in dry, sun-baked climates have given them a root system that seems to reach to China, so much of which is lost in transplanting large specimens. The seeds germinate with ease, however, and small seedlings are handled with perfect assurance of success, so there is no reason why gardeners cannot enjoy these stonecresses. Then, too, some nurseries sell pot-grown plants and these are pretty sure to cause trouble in handling. Seeds may be planted in late May or early June, transplanted to the garden after the plants have made a few true leaves, and wintered under a light mulch of evergreen boughs. They are hardy and easily handled under the plan outlined.

Having established the desirability of æthionemas, garden makers may be interested in a few of the outstanding species. The following kinds are available to American gardeners and are recommended for American collections. Æthionema armenum is a little blue-gray bush, 3 or 4 inches high with mauve flowers. A. coridifolium makes a prostrate growth with bluish leaves and rosy-lilac flowers on 2- to 3-inch stems. Very near to the next preceding is A. pulchellum, sometimes sold as persicum, but the latter has smaller flowers of a soft pink shade. A. grandiflorum is taller, growing a foot to 15 inches high, and has bright rose-colored flowers. These are but a few of the many æthionemas known to gardeners of the world. Any that the American garden maker may select is bound to add an out-of-the-ordinary picture to his garden scene.

Sweet-Scented Stocks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Los Angeles

It is not surprising that stocks are one of the most popular annuals, for they are hardy and easy to grow, besides being fragrant, and lovely of color. Our grandmothers called them gillyflowers, while the French call them "juillet" or "July-flowers." But stocks bloom in many other months, also. They can be sown from early spring to late fall, and thus provide cut flowers practically the whole season.

For variety of color, there is snow white, cream, lavender, deep violet, crimson and canary yellow. The foliage is a grayish green color similar in shade to carnations, but shaped like the stocks' cousin, the wallflower. The spicy perfume is somewhat like a carnation, too. This makes stocks delightful for house flowers.

Either the dwarf or giant varieties will bear flowers and branch generously from the main stalk for a considerable length of time. However, it is always desirable to leave the center stalk of single flowered plants uncut as they are the ones from which to obtain seeds. It is worth knowing, too, that stocks come "true to seed." When the first buds appear the creamy ones forecast the double flowers, while the bits of bright color peeping through reveal single flowers unmistakably. The double flowers are desirably showy—some of the newest varieties resembling tiny roses with their thick clustered petals. Yet there is an elfin distinction about single petaled stocks that suggests the daintiness of wild flowers. The relationship of the stock to the wild mustard can be seen in the single blossoms, for the pattern or design of both blossoms is "crosslike" and therefore grouped under the classification of "cruciferæ." Both the single and double blossoms grow of course in the dwarf and giant plants, and in all the colors mentioned. The dwarf stock will bloom about three months from the time of planting and remain in bloom at least 10 weeks. The tall or giant variety is splendid to plant to follow the early dwarf. It will grow about two feet tall.

Stocks are equally effective planted in a group all of one color or mixed. They make showy beds in themselves and combine well with other flowers in a garden. Where space is limited, for example, sweet peas may be planted against a wall or fence, stocks planted in a row or two next, and then pansies used for the outer row close to a walk. Stocks make an excellent border themselves. The larger plants may need wooden stakes if they branch well. But cutting the flowers judiciously serves to trim them into well balanced symmetrical plants.

These annuals endure nicely with a minimum of water. But on the other hand, they flourish still better if well dressed and watered. And nothing is lovelier than the fragrance of dew-drenched stocks.

My Neighbor's Garden

My neighbor planted a garden,
With roses of every hue,
With poppies in scarlet and amber,
Gold lilies, and larkspur blue.

From my window above the garden
As the picture of loveliness grows,
I humbly give thanks to the gardener,
Who so patiently weeds and sows.

I love my neighbor's garden,
With its gold and scarlet and blue.
Its fragrance fills my quiet room,
Where I do gardening, too.

ETHEL MUNRO GOSS.

During Short Holidays

Sometimes there is a difficulty in keeping a plant moist during the time when there is no one at home, and some plants have too much water when left in the bath. The following is a simple plan. Raise the pot some two inches from the table on two pieces of wood. Insert a piece of lamp wick or a strip of flannel into the drainage hole, and lead the other end into a basin of water, standing below the edge of the table. Capillary action will keep the soil sufficiently moist for some time for a plant which does not like too much water.

Raising the Oriental Poppy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copemish, Mich.

THE vogue for new shades of Oriental poppies has brought about a demand among amateur gardeners for a sure and rapid method of propagating their stocks of these plants. The old type of scarlet poppy came so true and so easily from seed there was little need for vegetative reproduction, but the new named varieties are so variable from seed, the gardener must look to vegetative means if he is going to be sure of true-to-type plants. Fortunately, there is a plan whereby this may be accomplished with ease and certainty.

After the foliage of the plant has died down and it is perfectly dormant (which in the latitude of Michigan usually occurs in early July and continues through August), dig up the entire plant that is to be used for propagating, saving every particle of root. Cut the roots into two-inch lengths, making about twice the number of cuttings as plants are wanted. This gives a margin for cuttings that do not grow and a chance of selection for vigor when the plants are put in their permanent place. Bury these root-cuttings in boxes or frames of lean sandy soil, covering them about half an inch deep, and keeping the soil moist at all times. In a short time—ten days, two weeks, or possibly three—tiny leaves will start to show in the cutting bed. When these have attained sufficient size to make handling easy, they should be pricked out into frames of good soil, or they may be planted directly where they are to flower. The entire process is as easy as any common garden work if the operator keeps the fact in mind that poppies of all kinds resent disturbance while they are in a growing state. They will stand all kinds of abuse if they are dormant, but need careful handling at other times.

The following kinds will be found a revelation of modern poppy beauty: Perry's White and Perry's Blush in whites; Enfield Beauty, Mrs. Perry, Princess Mary, Purity, May Sadler in pinks; Lord Lambourne and Prosperine in scarlet; Lula A. Neely, deep bright red; Trilby, cerise.

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The Charms of Juniper Farm

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

THE hundreds of acres of Juniper Farm are on a mountain side that drops from a height of 3000 feet to the lower slopes where the house stands. It is the southern end of a White Mountain valley, that stretches northerly for 20 miles or so, with a breadth of 8 or 10. Such is the setting for a country estate that had been just a good farm for more than a century and a half, until it was purchased four or five years ago by R. Grosvenor Hutchins Esq., of New York City, for a country home.

When city dwellers find themselves free to do what they like with an old village home or a farmhouse, the changes are pretty sure to be interesting. Often no architect's opinion is asked, leading to a quite direct and free expression, in wood, brick or stone, of the owner's wishes and tastes. In their quaint severity, often overlooking broad stretches of lake country, valley and mountain range, such homesteads seem most in harmony with their surroundings when changed the least.

Almost any family of today wants more living space indoors than one of a dozen did in 1800, or one of half as many 50 years later. The problem of getting that space without robbing the old buildings of their original and satisfying native simplicity is badly muddled by some who attempt it. It has been solved with success in this case, although the comfort of a large household and of numerous guests had to be considered.

A Comfortable Homestead

The none-too-large house contained 10 rooms and was connected with a barn twice as large by an ell and a shed-like passageway. From the barn, in turn, extends another ell, the whole forming a harmonious architectural unit having pleasing simplicity in its lines and angles. More than that, it was thoroughly typical of the better farm buildings of its times in that part of New Hampshire.

The owner's appreciation of these features led him to make unchanged lines of roof and frame the first condition of the necessary alterations. He and his local builder met this requirement and still satisfied those of a domestic and æsthetic nature. The way they achieved this holds hints for those who face similar situations either more or less difficult.

The roomy shoemaking shop of the 1850s was remodeled to become the service cottage, and moved well away from the main house.

It was in the barn that had sheltered, in winter, 40 to 50 cattle and as many tons of hay cut from the surrounding fields, that the owner found his real problem. His new barns and garages were to be a quarter of a mile away, but of sight of the house. There the registered dairy herd has the best of modern housing; the horses' quarters finer than those of prosperous citizens of the early days in this region.

The building that had served these purposes for many years before was now to be the chief portion of his new dwelling. In it particular people must feel content within walls that had housed a farmer's live stock for so many years.

Living Room Supplants Cattle

Removing all the floors, the partitions and some of the outer boarding, left all the fine old hand-hewn timbers bare and clean. Instead of the broad and deep scaffolds that once bore their mows of fragrant hay on both sides of the center, the whole space is left clear, from ground floor to roof boarding and from wall to wall. A simple field-stone chimney, with fireplace for four-foot logs is built at the center of one side, the mantelshelf being a single bulky plank of beech that grew on the thickly wooded mountain side.

The great end doors that once swung wide to let the enormous ox-drawn loads of hay drive in, give place to groups of windows on two levels. The upper ones light the wide balconies, one at each end; the lower serve the main floor. These balconies with their stairways and the chimney are the only architectural innovation. They seem just the addition needed to give the sense of happy human residence.

Set into their plainest of balustrades at each end of the interior are three wrought iron grills from old Italian balconies. This exotic accent is a touch of blacksmith's skill that is surprisingly pleasant in a scheme that is distinctly primitive in character. The making of them would have been easily possible for those local workmen who forged many of the iron household utensils which the owner has collected, a thought that lends added welcome to this Italian metal.

Much Choice Primitive Furniture

The furnishing of so large an interior in a manner that will impress a visitor as thoroughly homelike, has its difficulties. Arranged as it is with several distinct groupings, these appear to be the natural result of the daily needs of an active family having many guests.

Under one balcony is an old trestle dining table, set, as usual, for eight. Similar tables, commonly used for reading or for games, may supplement the first in providing for more guests at mealtime. Eighteenth century maple and pine furniture has been gathered for this great room, much being procured from local sources. Through it are scattered finer things in plenty that came from other states, but all have the provincial character that seems in harmony here.

Dressers filled with pewter, with pottery, with Staffordshire ware, each of which would dominate the average room, are in this spacious place details. The better sort of lithographs from the owner's full collection of Currier and Ives prints agreeably suggest some former uses of the building. One great south-facing window, filled with glass shelves, reveals another hobby—the collecting of rare early American glass. Clear and sparkling and in many reds, blues, greens, yellows and purples, it all makes a radiant picture quite aside from the joy it gives the visitor who can recognize its qualities. But little "Sandwich" glass is here, rather the earlier, thin, blown kinds instead.

As an opposite extreme from things æsthetic in the owner's pursuits, are seen groups of crude tools and appliances used in the varied home crafts of the farmer and the farmer's wife. Cobbler's bench and cheese press; apple-parer and cooper's broad ax; loom and primitive plow—these are some reminders of the tasks and methods of the earlier generations who dwelt here. Isolated in a balcony, they do not intrude among more shapely things.

The Cow Shed Sun Parlor

The ell of the old barn used to be the cow shed. Here cattle drank from the trough of running water, piped from a mountain-side source. All this on the ground level, while above was storage space for farming gear.

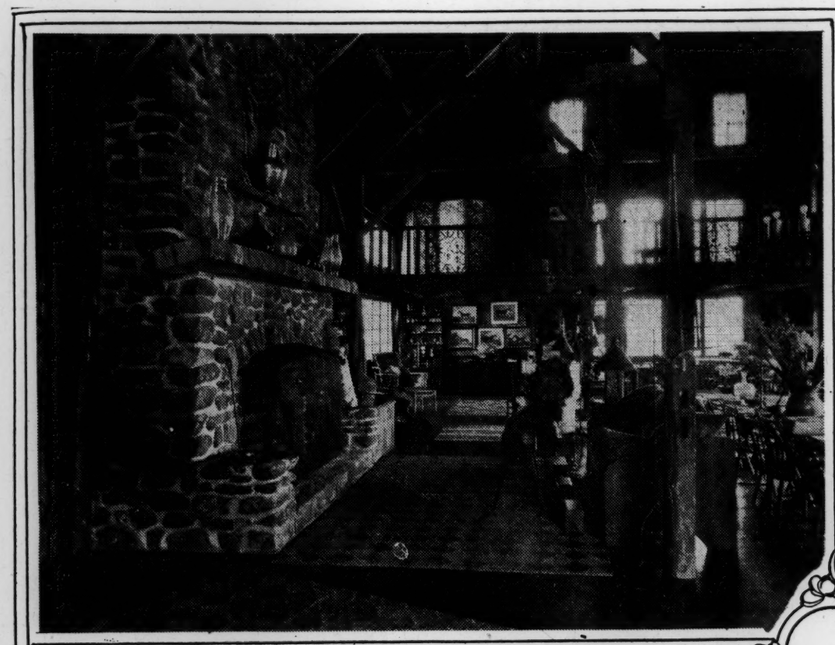
With the frame and the lines of roof and walls unchanged, the shed has become a spacious sun room, with a tiled floor and archways that take up nearly all its wall space. Through the center opening we step onto a stretch of lawn where was once the "cow yard," the ever-present appendage of the cow shed in this country. Protected from the winds of north and west, the cattle exercised and sunned themselves here on winter days within the limits of a fence, some posts of which still stand as they originally did.

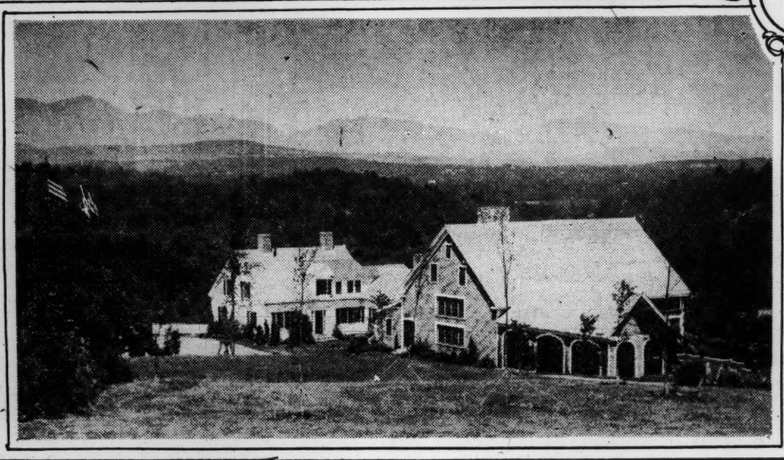
Flowers in Plenty

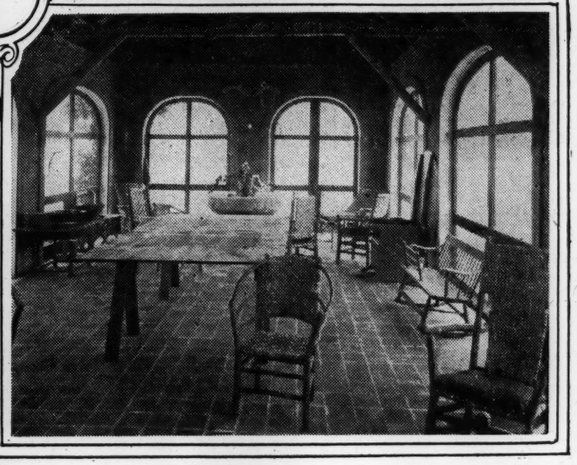
About this former cow yard, now grass covered, are but a few of the abounding flowers of this place called Juniper Farm. They have been fostered along the lichen-marked stone walls, which have been left where they were. They are grown in masses in the old kitchen garden where there is no lack of air or sunlight. Wherever they are seems to be their habitat, so unaffectedly are they chosen and placed.

Wherever one goes or looks, and whether indoors or out, there is no jarring note in the harmony that is felt. The wonderfully situated old farm that yielded difficult prosperity to three generations of one family had acquired a character that the new owner has respected. He has preserved all former aspects, so far as the needs of his household permitted. What he has done might be called refinements for a new use and for a new age, rather than alterations. We cannot forget that we are within walls which sheltered pleasant, shadowy, distant activities such as the forbears of many of us spent their time in pursuing.

This is for me the mastering charm of Juniper Farm—that it has been modernized without loss of its primitive simplicity and its former character.





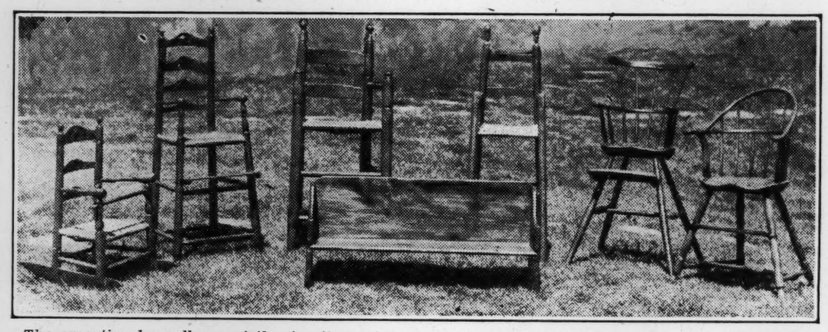


Above, left—The great barn has been transformed into a single living room, with a balcony at each end where the hay scaffolds once were. The field-stone chimney, of extraordinary breadth, is the main architectural innovation.

Above, right—An old pine dresser filled with pewter. Others similarly display fine old china and rare glass.

Below, left—Juniper Farm, the mountainside country home of R. Grosvenor Hutchins, Esq., in Sandwich, N. H. Unchanged in outline, the barn is now a living room furnished with much rare early American furniture.

Below, right—The sun parlor, formerly the cow shed. Its outlook is across broad fields to near-by mountain ranges.



The exceptional excellence of the furniture of Juniper Farm is suggested by this group of children's chairs and the captivating settee

Britannia, a Process or an Alloy?

ONE of the most baffling problems confronting the would-be collector of pewter is the existence and persistence of that variety of the alloy called Britannia ware. While Britannia is undeniably pewter, considered in the generic sense, it has departed far from the product recognized as collectible pewter, both in the nature of the alloy and in methods of production and design. So writers and collectors are obliged to treat it as a distinct product.

Pewter is an alloy of tin with one or more of several metals, namely, copper, lead, antimony, bismuth and zinc, the tin invariably preponderating, either copper or lead rarely absent. The proportion of the metals as well as the kinds vary, there being as many as 40 or more possible combinations, any one of which has the right to the generic name of pewter.

In pre-Roman days the finest is said to have been 90 per cent tin to 10 per cent copper. Roman specimens, dug up in Britain and dating from the time of the Empire's occupation, show lead largely combined with the tin. Finest French pewter at one period was an alloy of tin and copper, later of tin, copper and lead. In Germany there was a large proportion of lead. These practices will serve to indicate the extent and variety of historic combinations.

The Dislike for Lead

In the middle of the eighteenth century, perhaps far earlier than that, the idea that pewter was a combination largely of lead had become fixed in the public mind. Chamber's Encyclopedia that classical storehouse of information which preceded the Encyclopedia, that classical storehouse of our own time, defines pewter as "An alloy of tin and lead." Even today, people otherwise well informed will say, "Pewter? Oh, yes. Pewter is lead, isn't it?"

As lead was cheaper than other metals and rendered the alloy easier to work, pewterers were tempted to employ it. If we look over the rules of the pewterers' guild, we observe that there was a continual struggle against this tendency to use an undue amount of lead.

Thus by the eighteenth century the prepossession that pewter was partly lead, and that utensils made of it were to a certain extent undesirable had become widely disseminated, to the disadvantage of the old craft. All the more so, because by this time the grip of the old guild was relaxing and pewterers were using lead in probably the greater part of their wares.

Also, and this was a very disastrous matter for the trade, potteries were being established in England, and earthenware of all kinds was increasingly available for people of moderate means. These two factors combined to carry the pewter trade nearly to the vanishing point.

No Lead in Britannia

It was at this critical time, about 1770, that a new formula for making pewter appeared, one that contained no lead. This called for antimony in quite a large proportion and some copper, differing but slightly from some of the older formulas. Mr. Kerfoot brings this fact out clearly in his "American Pewter," but it suited the emergency of the trade to designate the mixture as an entirely new one.

Antimony is a hard white metal, its effect being to whiten the alloy, as well as to toughen it. The new material was named "white metal" in distinction from the old, which was referred to as "black metal." It was at first made according to traditional methods, cast and shaped in the old molds. The earlier specimens would thus appear to deserve as well the name of pewter as those of any other alloy, if the makers had not for business reasons disowned the latter themselves.

For these same business reasons, no doubt, the name "Britannia Ware" was later applied, Mr. Kerfoot suggesting that the new term was for advertisement — an appeal to the patriotism of the buying public.

Easily Worked by Machines

Pushed energetically, Britannia ware revived the pewter trade, and large quantities were called for. Firms were formed to manufacture it in Sheffield extensively. The era of machinery had arrived, and soon new methods were applied to the "white metal." Sheffield had not been a center for the old craft, but it was a fine place for the application of new methods. It was found that the antimony content of the new alloy making it tough, it could be spun rather than cast, and thus thin plates were fashioned easily into all kinds of shapes. So a wide departure from old methods began, which cheapened the ware and allowed for it many new designs, some good, many flamboyant and crude.

Thus we can understand the distinction in terms. While as an alloy it must be admitted that Britannia ware is pewter, as a product it is evidently distinct. The difference was emphasized by its adaptability as a base for the newly discovered process of electroplating with silver. Its degradation was now complete. Henceforth for fastidious collectors to suspect an example of being Britannia ware was sufficient to exclude it remorselessly from his shelves. The fact that early specimens were fine seems to have no weight with the majority of them, although occasionally there is an authority, as for example, C. A. Markham, who is more liberal, in his "Pewter Marks" apparently includes many specimens without question.

As to pewterers in America, most of them made what they called Britannia ware, and what they called pewter. The shapes, the weight and the color help in deciding which is which. Britannia ware is usually lighter in weight, having been spun thinner, and is a more tinny, duller color; it has also a wider variety of shape. Some of it, bought for what it is, at a reasonable price is very attractive, but if offered as old pewter, the prospective buyer should be on his or her guard. Collecting old pewter is better left to experts in any case. Where it is a question of that or of Britannia ware, it behooves the amateur to be doubly careful.

L. K.

The World's Dolls Convene

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Louisville, Ky.

HER Three-Inch Highness, Titania, would have a congenial time of it this month in the children's exhibit at the J. B. Speed Memorial Museum. There June is being devoted to the roseate age by bringing out dolls which have been leading sedentary attic lives. The exhibit is coupled with Sunday afternoon stories, a colorful exhibition of peasant costumes, and a loan collection of antique doll furniture of many lands and epochs.

Gathering the dolls, most of which are owned by Kentuckians, has been a work of many weeks. The arrangement of their elfin petticoats, to say nothing of complete pewter dinner services, bird cages, sewing machines and crystal chandeliers in pigmy houses, has required unnumbered mornings of painstaking if beguiling labor.

So numerous are the nationalities of dolls that the gallery which houses them resembles a summer conference in Geneva. France has many envoys, from the two antique dolls of the Louis XVI period, angular grandees with disproportionate wax hands and tattered brocades, down to modern demoiselles smacking of the Bois. There are two winsome French diminutives that were crooned over by some Kentucky child of 80 years ago and a pop-eyed marionette used by dressmakers to parade the far-off fashions of the Rue de la Paix in front of wistful Colonial eyes.

Mexico has several specimens both ancient and modern, the contemporary moppets being fashioned from corn husks in the manner of hot tamales.

Eighteen Chinese emissaries, many of them made in the Rescue Mission in Shanghai, are reproductions faithful down to the angle of a pigtail and the embroidered backs of buttons. Chief among Japan's delegates is a Miss Toyama, a young woman three feet high dressed in scarlet silk and parasol, whose surrounding toilet accessories of doubtful but dramatic intent lure the wondering gaze of many visitors. Other representatives come from England, Germany, Italy, Russia, Switzerland, Belgium and Barbados.

Among the American dolls are rare early specimens, as well as antebellum dames in silk stomachers and their kindred in kid boots and alpaca with velvet basques, gilt hair nets, pantalettes and brown velveteens. There are also a number of regional dolls from New England, from the Kentucky mountain districts and the southwest.

Included in the exhibit are two dolls' houses, lent by their owners. One is an authentic reproduction of a New England town house complete to the last telephone book. The walls of this Oberon's ménage are hung with reproductions of old prints, and the floors are given texture with rugs. The furniture, whether Sheraton, Victorian or Oriental importation, is exact both in proportion and detail.

The second is a five-room mansion with marble mantelpieces and potted flowers, that boasts a library containing a minute pedestal topped with a bust.

The kitchen is made attractive with a sprightly vacuum cleaner which ekes out the elfin broom and three-inch carpet sweeper. Kitchen and bath are fitted with microscopic water faucets, the crowning achievement being that the plumbing actually works.

The Attraction, For Me

MY FIRST hours "antiquing" found me shamelessly comparing myself with Lincoln—how he enjoyed Christmas time at Washington, just admiring in store windows the gorgeous display of luxuries. He said, though, he was glad there were so few of them that he needed! I, too, only admired.

While complacently gazing about, I noticed a steel engraving in an oval 12-inch frame. The face was younger than most portraits one sees of him; powerful, but sweeter. A picture of Lincoln in my bedroom-study, suddenly, I realized I needed! Even when mother remarked we had far prettier pictures in the attic, I was unwavering. So $2 and the steel engraving exchanged hands. Days here at my desk looking at the portrait have confirmed the sudden decision.

Yesterday I heard that pictures of Lincoln, especially colored ones, are rare; and for them some collectors are paying tenfold more than $2.

For some the lure of antiquing may be a desire to reclaim originals of a past when craftsmen worked with greatest skill and pride. For me, the attraction is to find suddenly something I have for a long time unknowingly needed.

For you, what attraction does it have?

Once Belonged to John Hancock

A chair that once belonged to Gov. John Hancock has been given to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, where it will further enrich the collections of fine American furniture on public view in the new wing. The chair is of Heppelwhite type with shield back. The upper part of the back is carved with a small basket of fruit from which train berry vines in graceful festoons.

On the back of the chair is a plate bearing this inscription: "This chair was owned and used by Gov. John Winthrop of Massachusetts in 1780. Presented by Eben'r Thayer to Wm. D. Dinsmore, Jan. 1, 1883." It is given to the museum, in turn, by Miss Madelaine I. Dinsmore, a descendant.

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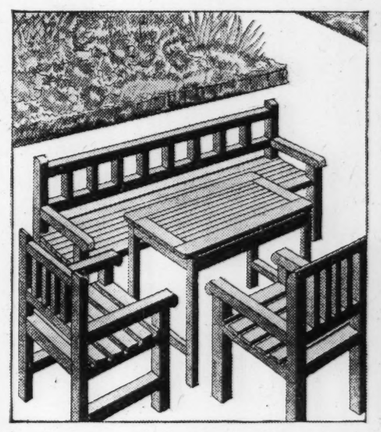
BELMAISON REPRODUCTIONS



Sturdy British Teakwood
Garden Furniture
Made from Old Battleships

BELMAISON has just received a new shipment from *England* of sturdy garden benches made from the teakwood of famous old battleships. These were once part of H. M. S. Powerful, as a little metal plate in the back assures one, and they are made like the ship itself to weather many another storm and season in their garden harbor. Stone is scarcely more enduring and they are put together with wooden pegs instead of nails in order to be the more certainly weatherproof. Indeed they have all the *British* virtues. They are admirably comfortable, and their good, quiet lines and soft weathered brown will settle as harmoniously into the landscape as the trunk of an old tree. Straight 5-foot benches are $95. Curving benches, 7 feet 6 inches long, are $200. Armchairs are $60. Tables, $35. And a large rose trellis is $150.

Other Outdoor Furniture
In Willow and in Metal Painted Apple Green

BELMAISON'S Tennis Club willow armchairs, settees and wheeling chaises-longues are the right thing for verandah and roof garden. They are extremely smart and thoroughly contemporary in expression, and, cushioned in striped Provencal *bourré*, have a most admirable decorative character. So, too, have the charming Italian willow armchairs, settees and chaises-longues, with their curved backs and gracefully mannered air, the same as those that are so pleasantly a part of indolent afternoons on the wide terraces of the Hotel Excelsior at the Lido.

The metal chairs and tables painted apple green, in various charming designs reminiscent of the chic little outdoor restaurants in the Bois, are delightful for tea or luncheon *au grand air*, silhouetting engagingly against a white or tinted plaster facade, and composing deliciously in a little intimate setting of formal garden.

Tennis Club Arm Chairs with striped Provencal *bourré* cushions, $90; without cushions, $40. Wheeled chaises-longues with *bourré* cushion mattress, $200. Seven foot settee, without cushions, $110.

Italian Willow Settee, 7 feet long, $135. Italian Willow Armchairs, $18 and $55.

Apple green Metal Chairs, with spring seats, $18. Armchairs, $25. Tables, 36 inches in diameter, $40.

Wrought Iron and Wood Chairs and Armchairs, $35 and $60. 26-inch table, $60.

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EDUCATIONAL

The Ph. D. in American Industry

By WILLIAM J. ROBERTSON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Wilmington, Del.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, in this country and in Europe, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was a title conferred by the universities solely upon men in the teaching professions and upon those scholars of exceptional talents who obtained the title principally to satisfy their vanity. The higher institutions of learning were isolated from the world of industry and commerce and the professional Ph. D's were almost as cloistered as the inmate of a monastery. Today this is all changed, and the Doctor of Philosophy in chemistry is one of the chief figures in the industrial world and one who every year is largely responsible for the revolutionary changes that are being made in kaleidoscopic fashion in the manufacturing life of man.

This is particularly true of America where, according to the federal census of 1925 we have $53,000,000,000 of manufactures of all kinds, all of which are directly or indirectly dependent upon the American chemist. Today no progressive manufacturing concern—and certainly none that manufactures on a large scale—is without a staff of men—and some women—who have taken their doctrates in chemistry and who are noiselessly contributing to our vast and manifold industrial enterprises.

270 a Year

A quarter of a century ago a Ph. D. was an exceptional honor in the academic world; but today the demands of industry have grown so enormously that in the field of chemistry alone 270 persons are receiving their doctrates of philosophy annually, and many industrial laboratories contain key positions which are never filled by others than Ph. D.'s. These men and women are among the leaders of the growing army of chemists who are operating our experimental and research laboratories which number approximately 1000 throughout the nation, according to the latest available figures.

Some idea of the importance that educational institutions are attaching to the industrial demands lies in the fact that the investment in chemical education in America today is approximately $40,000,000 including buildings and equipment, the latter representing college and university experimental and research laboratories, covering 420 institutions which turn out approximately 4000 graduates annually in the field of chemistry.

The crowning honor of the present-day university student is the degree of Ph. D. although many are entering industry with the M. A. and bachelor's degree. The minimum period of study accepted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy is two years after obtaining the bachelor's degree, but in practice, three and even four years of study have been found necessary. This is particularly true of the doctrates in the sciences.

In addition to carrying on an investigation into the field of his main subject of study, the candidate for the degree of Ph.D. is usually required to pass examinations on one or two subordinate subjects, to possess a reading knowledge of French and German (often of Latin as well) and to submit the dissertation which embodies the results of his researches in the form of a thesis. A good working knowledge of modern languages—French, German, Spanish and Italian—is well-nigh indispensable to the present-day American chemist, because the very nature of his work requires that he keep posted in the activities of foreign experimental and research laboratories, reports of which are made in periodicals printed in foreign languages.

Some of the theses of the young Ph.D.'s have been of real value to the industrial laboratory workers, and the more progressive industries welcome candidates for the degree who may desire to use as the subject of their research an activity that pertains to their business. The result is that a part of the time used in working for the degree is spent in the American industrial laboratory.

Ready for Big Experiments

Added to the researches in which the candidates engage for the materials which go into their theses, they attend lectures and work in the up-to-date and well-equipped laboratories of the universities and colleges, where they are in close contact with their instructors. Thus they undergo the most thorough training, and when they enter the industries as employees they are prepared to undertake the most important experiments and researches looking to the improvement and advancement of mankind.

During the World War and immediately afterward the importance of the industrial chemist increased the interest of industry itself in pure and applied research and brought about the extension of close working relations between industries and educational institutions. The result is that many industries have aided in strengthening professorial staffs, in providing equipment and in establishing scholarships looking to coöperation between the schools and industries in the spheres of pure and applied science. Fellowships have been established particularly to develop men or research for special lines in industry—and in many cases this has resulted in highly profitable returns for the latter. The Federal Government likewise has given valuable aid in many of its departments having to do with industrial pursuits.

When the war ended the American chemists gave their attention to the peacetime uses of the ingredients that went in to explosives and to the peacetime uses of machines and devices that had been used to destroy human life and property. Some of these developments are among the most dramatic in the history of the world's industry, and as their result the present-day American research laboratory is as important a part of industry's assets as the very factories which turn out its products.

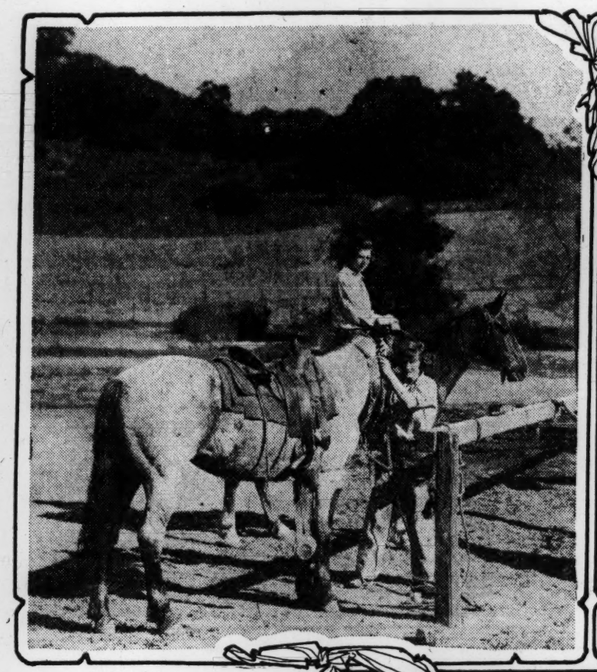
An interesting example of the way a modern industry engages in experimental and research work is the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., of Wilmington, Del., which spends annually between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 on chemical research and experimentations. This concern, together with its holdings in the General Motors Corporation, is valued at approximately $600,000,000.

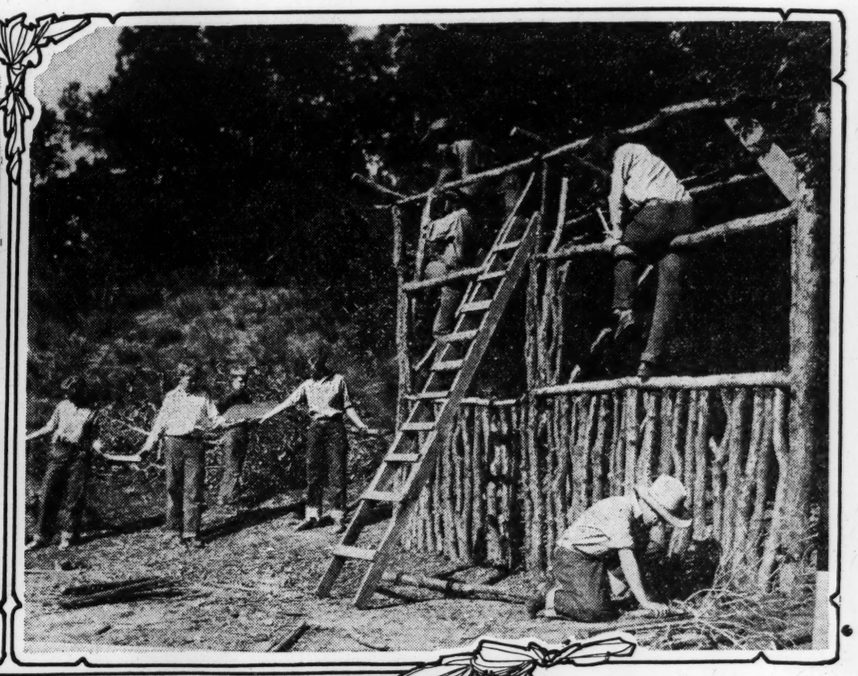
During the world conflict it employed 1200 chemists. When the war ended the company had enormous supplies of explosives of various kinds on its hands. To make a long story short, the company's chemists, with the same ingredients that go into the making of explosives, have devised 30 or more different products which have nothing to do with explosives. These include paints, varnishes, stains, dyestuffs, insecticides, fungicides, Duco, cellophane (a wrapping paper), rayon, pyralin, coated textiles, rubber coated fabrics and heavy chemicals. Nitric acid, the basic material in explosives, became the foundation of approximately threescore separate industries within one company.

Today this company employs about 2000 chemists of whom between 350 and 450 are doctors of philosophy—and the chemical director of this large staff, a Ph. D., is not yet 50 years of age. He is Charles M. Stine, who is the author of many patents from which his company has highly profited and who holds that the key to man's future civilization is applied science. He puts it this way:

"Applied science discovers or produces the ingredient and the formula. This is entirely the work of the chemist in the experimental and research laboratories. The chemist then consults with builders, and problems in connection with the erection of manufacturing plants are worked out. The plants are erected and the manufacture of products follows. This not only is under the supervision of the chemist, but he must constantly experiment and test for improvements or for the discovery of a better product.

When the product leaves the factory the salesman carries it to the consumer, but even here the chemist plays a part, for he often accompanies the salesman on his journeys and obtains many valuable ideas as to the wants and needs of the consumer."





Upper Left—Off for a Ride Before Lunch at Carmel Valley School. Right—Boys and Girls Together Build Shed. Lower—Almost Out-of-Door Classrooms With Poetry and Spelling for Breakfast and French for Supper.

Cost in Money of Boy in College

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lexington, Va.

It costs somebody $10.52 a day to educate a boy in college. And that boy should write against himself, officials of a southern university say, $63 every week of his school year—$1.32 every working hour of the day.

Does he use his time so as to get his money's worth? Does his mental capacity make the investment pay?

From the treasurer's office of Washington and Lee University these questions and the cost-basis figures from which they arose came quietly out of the whirl of college life.

"We get our figures," Paul M. Penick, treasurer, explained, "by doing obvious arithmetic with the following items—our operating expense, student enrollment, estimates of students' expenditures for living and entertainment, and his earning capacity were he working instead of going to college."

It costs Washington and Lee, a typical southern university, $372.53 for every student in its classrooms, the treasurer's books show. And though Washington and Lee students pay tuition, an average of $136.61 is lost on every man enrolled. The difference is made up from income from invested donations by wealthy friends of education and alumni, $50,000 of which came from George Washington in 1797.

Assuming that a student sleeps eight hours a day, Washington and Lee figures that the young man in college has during the school year 36 weeks of 112 hours each to account for as training hours for character and mind.

"Is it worth while?"

"Well," answers President Henry Louis Smith, "a careful survey by Dr. Paul Van Dyke a few years ago proved that of all graduates of American colleges today, one in fifteen attained the ranks of 'distinguished men' as listed in 'Who's Who,' while it took 9000 men with a common school training to place one of their number on the same list. And the records of nearly 10,000 graduates of five typical American universities indicated that one-half of all those past middle age who had won highest scholastic honors attained eminence.

"Great many people fail to realize that education is one commodity that is sold for less than it costs to produce it. This is necessary in our economic scheme in order to afford collegiate opportunity to a great many capable but unwealthy students who would otherwise not be able to attain it.

"A good many college men consider their social contacts a great deal of benefit to them, and under certain conditions this is very true. But a young man should see to it that the conditions are sufficiently proper to insure his getting an adequate return for the cost that must be written against him."

How a New England School Makes Out on Western Ranch

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TEN Greater Boston boys and girls crossed the continent last September in the company of two educational pioneers from old New England to hold an eastern school on a western ranch in southern California—the Carmel Valley Ranch School. And now after nine months of tramping and riding over the mountainous slopes of California, after nine months of living and studying in the outdoors, these children have returned to their New England homes, with sun-tanned cheeks, a fund of tales to be told, a wealth of active experiences, such as come to few boys and girls of their age, to be lived again in the retelling to their mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers and friends.

How many 10 to 14-year-olds—indeed, how many adults—can relate an experience as thrilling as a ten-day pack trip through the National Reserve Forests with an Indian guide—climbing Santa Lucia Peak, the highest in the Santa Lucia Range, to look down on the last Indian settlement which has not become converted,

These Carmel Valley pupils can tell you of the San Antonio Indians, only a few of whom speak English at all and who still live by the hunt, trading furs and skins at the nearest village for the necessary provisions for the settlement.

In 1926, Miss Helen L. Lisle, conducting the Brush Hill School in Milton, Mass., and Miss Celinea Wells, her associate, went to California for the first time to establish at Carmel Valley a western ranch school. That these two young women have done this and have done it successfully is proved by the fact that this year five of their students are entering the second form of Milton Academy, Brooks School and Lenox School. Each year the school has grown and the enrollment has already reached its limited capacity.

A New England farmhouse has grown up to grace the western hills of Carmel Valley and to provide pleasant living conditions and adequate classroom facilities. But the chief classroom of the school is bounded on the north, south, east and west by mountains, the turf below and the sky above.

The children learn by doing. In their daily program they acquire habits of living that are not taught by the formal methods of education. Each child has a horse for whose care he is responsible each day. He knows that as soon as his units of work for the morning are accomplished that he is ready to care for his horse or to work at some other activity on the ranch.

Group discussions replace general conversation at meal times—spelling and arithmetic at breakfast, current events, geography or perhaps history at noon, and throughout the supper hour the French tongue is used.

Transplanted from their native heath, these pupils take a live interest in all their work. Art and music are not just lessons to them; rather, they are play—play in which the players take such keen interest that the results are almost unbelievable.

With a wealth of subjects for landscape painting, they work under a Carmel artist on out-of-door sketching. First they acquire facility in charcoal drawing, and as fast as they progress, take up the color work in oils.

Each child has a stringed instrument, such as a mandolin or a guitar, and each learns to read music. Every pupil plays the piano. Everyone plays some musical instrument in the orchestra. Everyone has produced at least one original musical composition.

'Laboratory' School for Copenhagen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copenhagen

The Copenhagen municipality, after somewhat protracted deliberations, has decided to inaugurate an "experimental" school, where modern ideas and methods of instruction can be thoroughly tested. The new school is to be under recognized pedagogical control and every year the pupils are to be examined to ascertain how the new and freer system is working, and how far the pupils have advanced. The tests arranged for pupils will take into consideration the special system of education adopted in each of the series of experiments, due regard being given to how the aim of the ordinary national school is being achieved in the new school.

It is further understood that the erection of this experimental school must not limit or curtail that freedom, which the teachers of the national schools have been promised by the adoption of the new plan for the national schools. A smaller school in a central location will be used for the experimental school which, besides the usual supervision on the part of the director of schools, will have its own responsible head. The teachers have to give a detailed account of the experiments they intend to make. Parents will not have the right to have children whom they have entered at the experimental school transferred back to the corresponding class in the national school.

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THE HOME FORUM

Punch and Judy

ON ONE of the more quiet streets of London's Soho or in the market place of some old town in upper Germany we may still encounter, at too infrequent intervals, the play performed by little wooden people that has delighted millions of spectators for at least three centuries. It is a drama of unparalleled crudity enacted on the crudest of stages—a platform two feet square which is supported on four legs some five feet above the ground. Three sides of the stage are curtained by cheap and gaudy cloth which also conceals the legs and whatever or whoever may stand behind them. But the best spectators of this open air play never speculate at all as to what may stand hidden behind that cloth; they assume as a matter of course that the grotesque wooden figures, less than a foot high, appearing and disappearing through some mysterious trapdoor, are living people engaged in active contest and frantic disagreements. At the least, they adopt quite willingly what Coleridge somewhere calls "a temporary suspension of disbelief." Nowhere does our human pleasure in being deceived show itself more clearly than in a group of children watching the violent melodrama of Punch and Judy.

This Mr. Punch is altogether the strangest and least comprehensible hero that ever has trod the boards, and indeed it is hard to see that there is anything heroic about him. In addition to the fact that he is a criminal—which would not of itself disqualify him for belonging to the class, let us say, of Shakespeare's Macbeth—he is a coward, a braggart, and a fool. He never says a witty thing or does a wise one, and the chief of his activities is knocking other people on the head. What is it in him, then, that has endeared him to millions of children and that draws an indulgent smile even from the stern-browed moralist? Simply, his amazing success. Mr. Punch does exactly what he likes in his small wooden world, and the things he likes to do are one and all atrocious, yet he is never punished for them—barring an occasional knock on the head—and he emerges triumphant at the end of every encounter. Out of nothing but tragic materials he makes a roaring farce, and thus he puts the whole world in his debt.

But Ichabod! Ichabod! Mr. Punch. Thy glory has departed. Not for a hundred years and more have you appeared in such splendor as that provided for you by Flockton and Robert Powell, those two supreme "motion-masters," both of whom retired upon very respectable competencies on the proceeds of your labors. Never again, it seems likely, will you enjoy such acclaim as that recorded by Dick Steele in his account of the contest at Bath between Mrs. Petulant and Madame Prudentia. A company of strolling players had come into the town, you will remember, to enact a play of Alexander the Great, and these full-sized actors had been engaged by Mrs. Petulant, but Madame Prudentia chose, more wisely, the wooden actors of Mr. Robert Powell, then unknown to fame. We are told that in order to insure attention to these little people a number of puppets—including a wooden drummer and a wooden Adam and Eve, besides several other antediluvian personages of the same material—rode through the streets in the morning on horseback. The Mayor of Bath, says Steele, "was so wise as to prefer these innocent people, the puppets who, he said, were to represent Christians, before the wicked players who were to show Alexander, a heathen philosopher." By ten in the morning of that day in May, 1709, all the fashionable people in Bath were seated in the Pump Room to witness the puppet show, and when the performance reached Noah's Flood, you, Mr. Punch, and also your wife Judy, were presented dancing in the ark. At this point a friend of Mrs. Petulant arose in the audience and objected that your presence in such a place violated all the rules of dramatic propriety as laid down by Aristotle—an interruption for which he was roundly hissed by all the partisans of Madame Prudentia. Before the performance was over you had worked yourself into the good graces of even Mrs. Petulant herself, and it is recorded that at your final exit you paid Madame Prudentia a very neat compliment and bowed so low to the entire company that your buttons touched the floor.

The question concerning the origin of Punch is a fascinating but probably insoluble problem upon which a great deal of scholarly ink has been expended. All agree that he is at least three hundred years of age, but some assert that he is three thousand, deriving him, together with all the other Italian "maschere" with which he is certainly associated in some way, from the ancient Oscan plays known as the Atellanæ. It seems far more likely, however, that his main traits were developed near Naples by an actor named Silvio Fiorillo, early in the seventeenth century. This popular impersonator is said to have shaped the character in good-humored ridicule of the peasants of southern Italy, and the character soon became so familiar that it was lifted out of the commedia dell' arte to which it originally belonged and began a long independent career on the puppet stage. Mr. Punch was at first called Punchinello, that is to say "a little chicken," in allusion to the grotesque beak-like curve of his nose, and it was under this name that Mr. Samuel Pepys knew and admired him. His wife Judy, when she arrived in England with her indocile husband, was usually called Joan. Husband and wife enjoyed on their first arrival in London a huge popularity with all classes. They are mentioned repeatedly not only by the childlike Pepys but by his more dignified contemporary, Sir John Evelyn. At the opening of the eighteenth century they were introduced at Bartholomew Fair by the famous Robert Powell, who later set up a more permanent puppet-show at Covent Garden. Samuel Butler, Richard Steele, and Jonathan Swift, and John Gay are only a few of the men of letters of that time who did them honor. It is clear that they pleased the fancy of the period for things little and artificial, and that their cheerful violation of human law hugely delighted the same persons who gave such vogue to the Beggar's Opera. All through the eighteenth century, indeed, Punch and Judy held the affection of England. One reason for its slow decline during the century that followed may have been the introduction of much more elaborate puppet-shows from Italy and Holland—shows for which even Thackeray and Goethe did not disdain to write the words.

Considering that the play of Punch and Judy comes down to us from the Italian commedia dell' arte, in which no words were ever written but all speeches were improvised on the stage itself, it is appropriate that there should be no standard text and that every performance one sees should vary more or less from all others. The range of Mr. Punch's activities has been greatly restricted since his period of glory, at which time he associated on terms of utmost intimacy with the Seven Champions of Christendom and the Queen of Sheba, not to mention the Patriarch Noah. At present, and for a long time, he mingles only with the common herd; he is distinctly plebeian in his social relationships if not in his conduct. As we see him in Germany and England, he is today the citizen of a small town, and one infers that he keeps a shop. His neighbors do not quite like him—how could they?—but it seems probable that they feel a certain pride in the possession of a person so amazingly eccentric. He is an expensive luxury to them, but on the whole worth keeping.

Crude and violent as this little drama is, its popularity for so many years suggests to a thoughtful spectator several interesting traits in human nature. Something more than the universal liking for make-believe is at the root of this popularity. We delight to see one creature in the world, although made of painted wood, doing exactly as it likes without any unpleasant consequences. After each and all of his heartless crimes—as, for example, when he throws his baby out of the window because it will not stop crying—Mr. Punch makes a single emphatic and highly expressive remark: "He! He! He!" That is all—and then he proceeds to do something still more dreadful. But one would need to be a very stern-browed moralist indeed to find fault with this. Mr. Punch's high-pitched nasal voice, his enormous nose, and his goggle-eyes put him quite out of the world we live in. His conduct, although it leaves much to be desired according to human standards, is evidently quite appropriate and even conventional in the world inhabited by little wooden people one foot high. "He! He! He!" squeaks Mr. Punch as he prods the constable vigorously in the stomach with his ever-present stick—and surely it can do us nothing but good if we echo him with a hearty "Ha! Ha! Ha!"

L. P. S. E.

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Study of a Young Girl. From a Painting by C. B. Klitgaard-May

Today's Young Girl

THERE is so much meaning in the study reproduced on this Page, in the sweet young face, in the pose of the head, in the curve of the neck, that one finds true pleasure in examining the work in detail, finding more and more of interest the longer one looks.

The attention is first drawn to the deep shadowy eyes, beneath the straight, well defined eyebrows, with their attempted gravity as the lids try to hide all the fun that is beneath. How well they echo the character of the mouth that is endeavoring to be serious but could so easily laugh. The lips are deftly put in—young lips that have no occasion to droop or tighten, but are full of good nature above the firm, well-formed chin.

The steadfast expression is accentuated by the light which is concentrated upon the face in contrast with the careless throw of dark hair across the forehead and down the cheek.

The dignity of the young girl of today, the frank directness and sincerity which characterizes her, is to be seen in the set of the little head, while she looks beyond the things of the moment to a wonderful future full of possibilities.

There is something about this painting which gives the impression of execution with spontaneous ease, as befits the subject. Therein, maybe, lies much of its charm.

Flower Song

I know a little cottage path
That beckons folk along,
Where lupins wave a welcome
And pansies sing a song.
A sweet song, a clear song,
In summer-time they tune it;
The dancing poppies sing aloud,
The little pansies croon it.

I know a little cottage path
That smells so honey-sweet,
There floats a lilting fragrance
Where bee and flower meet.
A soft song, a gay song,
In summer-time they tune it;
The dancing poppies sing aloud,
The little pansies croon it.

I know a little cottage path,
That blesses every guest,
For flowers teach the lesson
That loving work is rest.
A glad song, a true song,
In summer-time they tune it;
The dancing poppies sing aloud,
The little pansies croon it.

UNA R. LIAS.

The Western Meadow Lark

(A note to Mr. Louis Untermeyer, concerning "The meadow lark's slow-troubling tones")

To know him not—the most beloved of birds,
The darling of the prairies of the West—
Our meadow lark, our singer in the sun!
A fence post for his choir loft;
Below, a grassy nest.
Which of all his glowing songs do we love best?

No note of dolor in his repertoire!
No "troubling tones," no hint of grief or sadness.
His are the songs the prairie flowers might sing
If they could voice their gladness.
Pure and clean and bright
As April sunlight,
Or sudden-flashing waters
Of the meadow-brook;
Cool and sweet and fragrant
As the morning breeze.
You have never heard, sir,
Lovelier songs than these!

Oh, come out beyond the River
To our prairie land, the West!
Such a chorus you shall hear, sir,
Such ringing notes of cheer, sir,
From March until November—
And, hearing once, remember!

FLORA BULLOCK.

Collecting Music

A recent most illuminating essay entitled, "On Thinking Musically," brought home the conviction of the all permeating presence of music, if a certain dictionary definition of that word be considered, viz., "A succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear." It is certainly not, as the writer indicated, a quite usual gift to "see music in a sunset," or in buildings and scenes. It is perhaps the rare faculty Michael Angelo meant when he said, "Good painting is a music and a melody," but yet a less "refined and delicate sense" may find exquisite pleasure in the ordinary mental enjoyment of recalled sounds that have given delight, and recur with fresh and sure repetition, often with no material reminder. Perhaps this is specially the case where they have been caught detached from person or thing. For instance, the memory of a remarkably high sweet woman's voice daily crying her wares, almost at dawn, in the streets of an old city, uncalculated years ago, brings the same thrill today and the same wonder at the astonishingly high top note. She could not be seen by the little listener high up in a tall old house, nor was it ever discovered what she called—it was just a sound.

The siren of a distant ocean steamer as it comes up to port on the flood tide of a river at night, sends out into the silence a majestic, melodious boom of sound full of sweetness and romance. Without the aid of wireless the listening-in ear finds the air full of music and all sorts of familiar, commonplace objects are delicately played upon. The telegraph wires along the roadside are used as an Æolian harp, making a sweet monotone above our heads; waves of rippling sound are sent over a field of bearded barley and a gentle carillon is played on the crisp, hanging bells of the oats.

The four seasons may almost be regarded as movements in a grand symphony, each one replete with its distinctive expression. One walks in the thickly snow-covered forest and the soft thud of falling masses breaks the stillness with an acute sense of pleasure, or the musical crunch of the white powder under foot is a delight. The shining, brown beech leaves in autumn make a merry patter as they twirl and tumble along before a gust of wind, and like spent, breathless children lie down flat in a heap, only to rise again in a second and troop off with a sound very like laughter. The "wild waves" that we love to look at in summer, we are sure are perpetually saying something, and like little Paul Dombey we wonder sometimes what their song is about, though its mysterious charm would be less if we knew. But the whole of summer is a song, taken up by one voice and another without a pause, a full crescendo of melodious sound, generous and joyous, heard in every wood and meadow and garden, along every hedge and stream.

Spring with its resilient gayety and rapid renewal of activity plays its expressive allegretto part—the rapturous solo of the thrush in the rain, the home-building bird-ecstasy in every tree, the bleating of lambs in the meadow—music ad infinitum. The poet Davies, in his quaint original fashion, sums up the alert, keen attitude of listening that takes possession of many during the miracle of spring:

"When leaves begin to show their heads,
Before they reach their curly youth;
And birds in streams are coming north,
With seas of music from the south;
Then like a snail with horns outstretched,
My senses feel the air around;
There's not a mouse escapes my eyes,
My ears are cocked to every sound."

So we gather up music in every season and like "Joy" it will "come and oft will sing" to us when we are "working in the furrows."

Tolerance

Who knows from the pattern
A dauntless heart weaves
What colors he chose from,
What price he has paid?
Who knows by the wealth
Of the fruit and the leaves
The struggle the roots
Of the tree may have made?

ELINOR LENNEN.

Kärlekens ljus

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap).

DET är intressant att en grämulen dag under förvåren giva akt på den förvandling, som äger rum, när det gulskimrande ljuset från en dalande sol övergjuter de dystra bergsluttningarna och de kala, stubbiga åkrarna med skiftande färger. Landskapet, som förut syntes grått och ödsligt, kommer i detta ljus att stråla av skönhet. Man blir därigenom påmind om den gudomliga Kärlekens omskapande makt, som när den är förstådd och uttryckt förändrar vad som måhända förefaller som en mycket alldaglig tillvaro till en tillvaro av strålande glädje. Det är möjligt för alla att så förstå gudomlig Kärlek, att de i sitt liv kunna erfara verkan av dess ljus, värme och glädje.

Stundom tro vi, att så länge vi ej hysa hat mot någon människa, uppfylla vi Kärlekens lag, och vi förgäta, att Kristus Jesus sade: "Älsken edra ovänner, gören gott mot dem som hata eder, välsignen dem som förbanna eder, bedjen för dem som förorätta eder". Som ytterligare förklaring av denna lära om Kärlekens lag sade han: "Han (eder Fader) låter ju sin sol gå upp över både onda och goda och låter det regna över både rättfärdiga och orättfärdiga". Vi förstå Kärlek genom att uttrycka kärlek.

Det största ljus, som sedan vår Mästares dagar kastats över betydelsen av Kärlek, har kommit till denna tidsålder i och med upptäckten av Christian Science. Denna oskattbara gåva till mänskligheten kom genom dess upptäckares och grundares, Mary Baker Eddys, osjälviska och kärleksfulla strävan. Denna Vetenskap visar, hur vi kunna uppfylla den gudomliga Kärlekens krav, vilka Jesus sålunda fastställde: "Du skall älska Herren, din Gud, av allt ditt hjärta och av all din själ och av all din kraft och av allt ditt förstånd och din nästa såsom dig själv".

I en uppsats benämnd "Kärlek" i *Miscellaneous Writings* säger Mrs. Eddy (sid. 250): "Jag ställer stora krav på kärleken, begär aktiva vittnen för att bevisa den samt ädla uppoffringar och stora uppnåelser såsom dess resultat". När det som kallar sig själv kärlek sättes på prov i den mänskliga erfarenheten är det stundom icke villigt att uppfylla dessa krav. Mrs. Eddy skriver vidare i samma stycke: "Kärleken kan icke vara en ren abstraktion eller godhet utan aktivitet och makt". När vi börja förstå Gud såsom Kärlek och äro villiga att vara kärleksfulla i vardagslivets förhållanden, skall den mänskliga erfarenhetens öken knoppas och blomstra såsom rosen.

För den mänskliga känslan tyckes det ibland vara lättare att visa sympati och intresse för människor, vilkas liv icke så nära berör vårt eget, än att giva praktiska bevis på vår broderskärlek mot dem, med vilka vi äro i daglig kontakt. I den liknelse Jesus framställde som svar på frågan: "Vilken är då min nästa?" är det av intresse att lägga märke till, att den barmhärtiga samaritens upplevelse kom till honom, då han "färdades" på vägen. Det var då han gick i sin dagliga gärning, som han kom till den som behövde hans barmhärtiga hjälp. Prästen och leviten hade också sett den sårades nöd, dock gingo de förbi honom. Det är den dagliga kontakten med våra medmänniskor, som ofta prövar vår villighet att uppfylla Kärlekens krav.

Kanske ligger det största provet icke så mycket i livets stora ting som i vardagslivets små uttryck av vänlighet och deltagande. I det dagliga hemlivet kan ofta brist på kärlek tillåta små förtretligheter att taga bort vår glädje och förnöjsamhet, förstora andras fel och undanskymma deras förtjänster. A andra sidan mottaga vi ofta som en naturlig sak många av de små tjänster, som dagligen göras oss. Kärleken kräver oegennyttig tillgivenhet, osjälviskt tjänande och stundom uppgivandet av den egna viljan för hela familjens bästa. Deltagande behöves varje dag, det deltagande, som förstår och förlåter, det deltagande, som icke vet av agg, svartsjuka eller avund och som alltid är redo att förbinda såren på dem som äro i behov av dess kärleksfulla hjälp.

Det kan tyckas vara mycken friktion runt omkring oss, och ofta kan det förefalla mycket svårt att anpassa sig efter andra, vilkas åsikter och smakriktningar skilja sig från våra; men när Kärlekens makt rätt tillämpas, skall den slå en bro över alla de svårigheter, som söka hindra oss från att lyda "den konungsliga lagen": att älska vår nästa såsom oss själva. Den takt, som är så nödvändig vid behandlingen av svåra förhållanden, har sin källa i ett verkligt förstående av Kärlek. Taktfullhet, lik ett kärlekens blomster, innebär mycket mer än undvikandet av vissa saker, som kunna väcka anstöt. Verklig takt är en fin andlig urskillning, som i brödrakärlekens anda undviker det som kan väcka förargelse eller retlighet. Ett skarpt förstånd kan yvas över att känna den mänskliga naturen, men det är förståelsen av Kärlek, som är uttryckt i den fina urskillning, som ser sin broders nöd och avhjälper den med helande hand.

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur utgiven i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Squash Design

Speaking of summer squashes, I must say a word of their beautiful and varied forms. They presented an endless diversity of urns and vases, shallow or deep, scalloped or plain, moulded in patterns which a sculptor would do well to copy, since art has never invented anything more graceful. A hundred squashes in the garden were worthy, in my eyes at least, of being rendered indestructible in marble. If ever Providence (but I know it will not) should assign me a superfluity of gold, part of it shall be expended for a service of plate, or most delicate porcelain, to be wrought into the shapes of summer squashes gathered from vines which I will plant with my own hands. As dishes for containing vegetables they would be peculiarly appropriate.—From "Mosses From an Old Manse," by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

The Light of Love

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON A gray day in early spring it is interesting to watch the transformation which takes place when the golden light of the setting sun floods with color the bleak hillsides and the bare, stubby fields. In this light the landscape, which before seemed drab and dreary, glows with loveliness. One is reminded of the transfiguring power of divine Love, which, when understood and expressed, changes what might seem like a very commonplace existence into one of radiant joy. It is possible for all so to understand divine Love that they may experience in their own lives the effect of its light and warmth and gladness.

Sometimes we think that so long as we do not hate people we are fulfilling the law of Love, forgetting that Christ Jesus said, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." Further explaining this teaching of the law of Love, he said, "For he [your Father] maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust." We understand Love through the activity of loving.

The greatest illumination shed upon the meaning of Love since the days of our Master has come to this age through the discovery of Christian Science. This priceless gift to humanity came through the unselfed, loving efforts of its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy. This Science shows how we may fulfill the demands of divine Love, which Jesus stated to be as follows: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbour as thyself."

In an article entitled "Love" in "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy says (p. 250), "I make strong demands on love, call for active witnesses to prove it, and noble sacrifices and grand achievements as its results." Sometimes, when put to the test in human experience, that which calls itself love is not willing to fulfill these demands. Mrs. Eddy writes further in the same paragraph, "Love cannot be a mere abstraction, or goodness without activity and power." When we begin to understand God as Love, and are willing to be loving in the everyday affairs of life, the wilderness of human experience will bud and blossom as the rose.

To human sense it sometimes seems easier to give of our sympathy and interest to people whose lives do not intimately touch our own, than it does to give practical proof of our fellowship to those with whom we are in daily contact. In the parable which Jesus set forth in answer to the question, "Who is my neighbour?" it is interesting to note that the experience of the good Samaritan came to him "as he journeyed." It was while he was engaged in his daily routine that he came to the one in need of his compassionate aid. The priest and the Levite had also seen the need, yet they passed by on the other side. It is the everyday contact with our fellow men which often tests our willingness to fulfill the demands of Love.

Perhaps the greatest test is not so much in the big things of life as in the little everyday acts of kindness and compassion. In the daily life of the home a lack of love will often allow little irritations to take away our joy and gladness, and will magnify another's faults and dim his virtues. Again, we sometimes take for granted many little services which are given to us daily. Love demands a disinterested affection, unselfed service, and sometimes the giving up of one's own way for the good of the family as a whole. Compassion is needed every day, the compassion that understands and forgives, the compassion that knows no resentment, no jealousy, no envy, and is always ready to bind up the wounds of those in need of its loving ministry.

There may appear to be a great deal of friction around us, and often it may seem very difficult to adapt oneself to others whose opinions and tastes are different from our own; but when rightly applied, the power of Love will bridge over all the difficulties which seek to prevent us from obeying the "royal law" of loving our neighbor as ourselves. The tact which is so necessary in dealing with difficult situations springs from a genuine recognition of Love. Tactfulness, as the flowering of love, means much more than the avoiding of certain things that might give offense. True tact is a delicate spiritual perception, which, in the spirit of brotherly love, avoids that which might vex or irritate. A quick intellect may pride itself on knowing human nature, but it is the understanding of Love that is expressed in that delicacy of discernment which perceives a brother's need, and ministers to it with healing touch.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

A Trip up the Anclote

Enter a jungle paradise through one of Florida's most picturesque gateways. It takes one far from the tumult and harass of civilization into a primitive land where a fragrant Eden lies; where nature runs riot and plays at will, her beauty untouched by the hand of man. Nature abjured straight lines, she proclaimed their lack of beauty and symmetry when she flung this amber-colored jewel on to the azure coast, across the bosom of the jungle where the sunlight filters through the dense shade like tiny drops of dew, and one moves in a dim radiance through legendary fields, filled with echoes of Seminoles and Spanish adventurers.

First the great sponge fleet at Tarpon Springs, delightfully piquant and colorful. Gay pennants flutter from mast to mast and the decks are thronged with men making ready, with their fantastic diving suits, for the strange adventure. Gliding out into the open where the sun lies warm upon the hummocks, the river begins to cast its subtle charm, which one must seek and see and feel rather than depend upon words to describe its loveliness, the beauty of its glorified tangle, the joy of its seclusion and restful quiet. Reflecting every ray of sun, mirroring the floating clouds and every tree and flower in its limpid depths, it winds through open space and shadowy aisles; each curve holding a new surprise and delight.

Over the upper reaches of the river hovers the stillness of a forgotten world, a stillness broken only by the soft whir of bird wings, sometimes by the startling, racuous cry of an osprey from his watch tower in the top of a bleak pine. The succession of curves in the shore line and each tiny lagoon, holding in their embrace water hyacinths floating in sheets of heavenly blue, beds of spider-lilies, milk white and fragile as spun glass; luxuriant vines running riot among the giant fern that dip their fronds into the amber.

Looking down into the limpid depths, one beholds a garden of exquisite beauty. Tall palms arching over head, almost touching their feathery tops, cast fantastic shadows. Trees draped with gray moss are like silvery stalactites of exquisite design and delicate traceries. Starry-eyed wild asters mirror their pink faces in the depths, soft stars in a reflected sky. River primroses, "unnoticed and alone," add their touch of gold; cherokee roses sway like misty moons in a summer sky; the blush of the sweet gum, with the daring of nature, flings a vivid splotch of crimson into the varied mass of form and color.

Far along the route, where no sound can break the spell, the launch pauses a moment before the vacant studio of Inness, the famous artist who culled here so much of inspiration and transcribed so much of this picturesque beauty into his matchless art.

The Anclote, placid and warm, fringed with soft marsh grass, is a favored haunt of the alligator. The monster saurian lies quietly basking in the sun, watching with a lazy glint of eye and utter disregard, but inviting no intrusion. A word sends him gliding noiselessly into his watery kingdom. While colonies of green turtles, perched on slippery logs for a sunning, drop like leaden bullets at the sound of a voice. An eagle sitting above his nest, looks down in proud disdain—a cormorant bids you bon voyage, and the enlringers, in an ecstasy of joy, will pilot you for miles and miles, circling and diving like tiny airplanes. Lovely white heron stand dreamily gazing into the shallow water of a lagoon, as immobile as a marble statue. The magic song of the mocking bird echoes through this jungle garden.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

WORLD RECORDS BROKEN IN MEET

Stella Walsh and Mildred Didrickson Break Five Between Them

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S TRACK AND FIELD TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

Team	Pts.
Illinois W. A. A., Chicago	30
Employers C. C., Dallas	19
N. Y. C. A. A., Cleveland	15
Boston S. A.	15
Unattached	15
Boswell Dairies, Fort Worth, Tex.	7
Millrose A. A., New York	5
Medford G. C., Medford, Mass.	5
Meadow Brook Club, Philadelphia	5
Duffy League, Newark, N. J.	5

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—The flying feet of Stella Walsh, Cleveland sprinter, and the strong right arm of Mildred Didrickson, 17-year-old Dallas star, sent five world athletic records for women tumbling into the discard in the United States Amateur Athletic Union track and field meeet at Ownby Stadium here July 4.

Running for the New York Central Railway, Miss Walsh set new international marks in all three events in which she competed, the 100 and 200-yard dashes and the broad jump. In running the century in 11.1s., she defeated the former holder, Betty Robinson of Chicago, by a scant two inches. The previous record was 11.2s.

Miss Didrickson, competing her first year in track and field, broke the former world marks both in the javelin and baseball throws and finished second to Miss Walsh in the broad jump. She threw a standard baseball 268ft. 10½in. to beat the former mark by more than 10 feet.

A sixth world record out of the 11 events on the program fell to the speedy 440-yard relay team from the Millrose Athletic Club, New York City, which sped the distance in 49.4s. The former record of 50s. was set by the Toronto Athletic Club in 1927.

Team honors went to the Illinois Women's Athletic Association for the second straight year. Presenting a well-balanced team that placed in all but one event, the Chicago outfit scored 30 points. Employers Casualty Company of Dallas, featuring Miss Didrickson, was second with 19, while the N. Y. C. A. A., Cleveland, and the Boston Swimming Association tied for third, each with 15 points.

Helen Filkey, star of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club, was defeated in the 80-meter hurdles for the first time in eight years when she tripped over a cross-bar and fell after having been five yards on front of the field. Her world record of 12.6s. for the event was not touched. The summaries:

50-Yard Dash—Won by Mary Carewe, Medford, Mass.; Oliver Hasenfuss, Boston S. A., third; Annette Rogers, Chicago, third; Nellie Todd, Chicago, fourth. Time—6.2s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Stella Walsh, Cleveland; Betty Robinson, Chicago, second; Olive Hasenfuss, Boston S. A., third; Eleanor Egg, Paterson, N. J., fourth. Time 11.1s. (Betters former world record of 11.2s. by Betty Robinson.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by Stella Walsh, Cleveland; Florence Wright, Chicago, second; Mary Carewe, Medford, Mass., third; Catherine Capp, Newark, fourth. Time—25.2s. (Betters former world record of 26.3s. set by Ellen Brough of California.)

80-Meter Hurdles—Won by Evelyn Hall, Chicago; Ruth Boswell, Fort Worth, second; Anna Koll, Wiltz A. C., New Orleans, third. Time—13s.

440-Yard Relay—Won by Millrose A. C. (Gilliland, Cross, Jansen, McNeil); I. W. A. A., Chicago, second; Eureka Junior, Eureka, Calif., third. Time—49.4s. (Betters former world record of 50s. held by Toronto Ladies' A. C.)

Running High Jump—Won by Jean Shiley Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, 5ft. 1in.; Genevieve Volovada, Chicago, second, 4ft. 11in.; Annette Rogers, Chicago, third, 4ft. 10in.; Ruth Reilly, St. Louis, fourth, 4ft. 8in.

Running Broad Jump—Won by Stella Walsh, Cleveland, 18ft. 9¾in.; Mildred Didrickson, Dallas, second, 18ft. 8¼in.; Eleanor Egg, Paterson, N. J., third, 17ft. 5¾in.; Nellie Todd, Chicago, fourth, 17ft. 1½in. (Beats former world record of 18ft. 7½in., set by Gunn of Germany at last Olympics.)

Baseball Throw—Won by Mildred Didrickson, Dallas, 268ft. 10½in.; Mabel Cutchins, Fort Worth, second, 249ft. 9in.; Katherine Rutherford, Chicago, third, 223ft. 1in. (Beats former world mark of 258ft. 1in. set by G. Russell.)

8-Pound Shotput—Won by Rena McDonald, Boston, 38ft. 11½in.; Evelyn Ferrar, Chicago, second, 34ft. 4in.; Eleanor Egg, Patterson, N. J., third, 33ft. 11in.

Discus Throw—Won by Evelyn Ferrar, Chicago, 111ft. 6in.; Rena McDonald, Boston S. A., second, 105ft. 4in.; Lucy Stratton, Dallas, third, 105ft. 1in.; D. Bechman, St. Louis, fourth, 93ft. 9in.

Javelin Throw—Won by Mildred Didrickson, Dallas, 133ft. 5in.; Katherine Mearls, Watertown, Mass., second, 102ft. 2in.; Lucy Stratton, Dallas, third, 101ft. 4in. (Beats former world mark of 129ft. 1½in. held by M. Jenkins.)

U. S. ATHLETES WIN FOUR FIRST PLACES

DUESSELDORF, Germany (AP) — The United States' touring track and field athletes carried off major honors in their second appearance in Germany July 3. George Bullwinkle, City College of New York; R. F. Bowen, University of Pittsburgh; S. E. Anderson, University of Washington, and T. M. Warne, Northwestern, all won their specialties.

Bullwinkle took the 1000-meter run in easy fashion in 2m. 30.8s., with Lefeber of Germany second.

Bowen, National Collegiate A. A. quarter-mile titleholder, captured the 400-meter run in 49.2s., with the German, Danz, four-tenths of a second behind the Pittsburgh star.

Anderson, United States hurdles titleholder, won the 110-meter hurdles by a neck from the Swede, Sven Petterson, in 14.9s.

Warne took the pole vault, clearing 13ft. 1½in. Stechemesser of Germany was second with a vault of 11ft. 9¾in.

A German quartet defeated a picked United States team in the 400-meter relay by one-tenth of a second in 42.6s.

FOOTBALL AT DARTMOUTH

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HANOVER, N. H.—Dartmouth's football practice for the 1930 season will start on Sept. 8, according to an announcement by Harry R. Heneage, supervisor of athletics at Dartmouth College. All regulars and candidates will report on that date to begin the season's training under the supervision of Head Coach Jackson L. Cannell and Capt. Harold Andres '31 of Newtonville, Mass.

MEXICANS TIE HISPANO

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The team of Mexican soccer football players, touring the United States, averted defeat in the last two minutes of play, tying Hispano, 1 to 1, in the second match of their series at Hawthorne Field, Brooklyn, July 4.

NEW ZEALAND WINS

CHRISTCHURCH, N. Z. (AP)—New Zealand won the second Rugby test match from England July 5, 13 to 10. England won the first match June 23.

Observation Races for Four America's Cup Defense Yachts

Will Play an Important Part in the Selection of the Boat Which Will Meet Sir Thomas Lipton's Challenger

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWPORT, R. I.—One of the most interesting sets of races ever held by major yachts of the sail since the America won the famous cup which bears her name over a fleet of 18 British cutters and schooners 79 years ago, will begin July 7 over an untried course in eastern Block Island Sound, and will continue, weather permitting, every week day for two weeks.

The contenders will be the four Class J sloops, Weetamoe, Yankee, Whirlwind and Enterprise, all candidates for cup defense, and built by syndicates of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, St. Louis and Detroit yachtsmen at an expense vastly exceeding anything which the yachting or even the sporting world generally has ever known, and, if one can judge by their seven preliminary contests last month, remarkably evenly matched. In this series the old cup boats Resolute and Vanitie are out of the picture, for, although both are eligible for cup defense under a strict interpretation of the rule, they have been barred by an agreement with the Irish challenging club.

The coming contests are known officially as observation races, being for the benefit of the America's Cup Committee composed of W. Butler Duncan, secretary; George A. Cormack, William A. W. Stewart and E. Townsend Irvin, appointed by the New York Yacht Club last fall, to select an opponent for the Lipton challenger, the Shamrock V. It will be, therefore, from data obtained by a close observation of the yachts in the next fortnight, with that secured in another series late in August, called trial races, that the committee will make its choice.

A Great Responsibility

The responsibility in arriving at its decision is the greatest in many ways ever undertaken by sportsmen. Not only is the cup itself at stake, and the prestige of American yachting to be upheld, but the committee must select one of four yachts, each of which will have been built, rigged and raced at an expense of over $750,000, three of which will be worth scarcely a tenth of that sum at the end of the trial races, and the fortunate defender, very little more.

Furthermore, the committee will be obliged to take more or less of a chance in making its choice, for conditions early in July and late in August may be entirely different from those which the defender will be called upon to face late in September. In former years the New York Yacht Club usually sent a light-weather boat out to Sandy Hook Lightship and won invariably. With the removal of the scene of the cup races to the broad waters between Block Island and Gay Head, the defending club is as much at sea as the challenger as to conditions, although both sides have made more or less of a study of late September weather off Block Island and managers and navigators have gone a bit further and have investigated tidal flow across the cup course.

Will Be Double Duels

The observation races will be run off in a set of double duels: in other words, the yachts will be paired each day, and will meet, therefore, under the same circumstances as in the cup match contests. The yachts will be paired by lot, and assigned certain letters—A, B, C and D, drawn by the managers. Before this is done the managers, all of whom must be members of the club, have to present certificates from both the club measurer and the Lloyd's Register of Shipping that each yacht has been constructed in accordance with the "Rules for the Construction of Yachts."

When each yacht has met an opponent twice or when six races have been sailed, a meeting will be held and the ensuing races announced, the committee reserving the right to change such a plan at any time.

The first three races will be sailed over 30-mile windward and leeward courses, and the next three over triangular courses 10 miles to a side. All the races will be started from the special combination gas and whistling buoy set out by the Government nine miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship. Course signals will be hoisted each day at 11:15 a. m. daylight time.

The warning signal for the first pair will be given at 11:30, followed at 11:35 by the preparatory and at 11:40 for the start. At 11:45 will come the warning for the second pair, the preparatory at 11:50 and the start at 11:55.

To Race Every Good Day

The time limit for the races will be 5½ hours.

As it is the intention of the committee to race the yachts in pairs every day in which the weather is favorable for a fair test, it behooves the managers of the yachts to keep their charges in the best condition, for there will be no waits or postponements for repairs. It was for this reason that it was proposed that each yacht start in the observation and trial races with sufficient spare gear such as extra masts not far off, that accidents or damage may be fixed up in the quickest possible time.

While the winning of a race will undoubtedly be a large factor in determining the worthiness of any yacht, the committee will observe closely the performances of each boat under all conditions, her management and methods used in her racing. It will not necessarily be the yacht which wins the most observation and trial races that will be selected to defend the cup.

Because the new cup course is so far offshore, the nearest mainland point being the end of Sakonnett, R. I., six miles distant, it is unlikely that the yachts will be hampered to any great extent by an excursion fleet in any of the observation races, with the possible exception of the first one. It is 15 miles from Newport harbor to the start, and each yacht is likely to consume an hour and a half in reaching the scene.

The America's Cup Committee will divide its members, two following one pair and two the other, and will use the power boats Javelin, owned by Mr. Duncan, and the Tara II, by Mr. Irvin.

It is hoped and expected that the yachts will be given three round robins or nine races during the coming two weeks, the last three probably being alternately windward and leeward, and triangular.

It is understood that Secretary Charles Francis Adams will sail the Boston contender Yankee in many of the races, dependent upon his official calls. The Weetamoe will be handled by George Nichols, assisted by John Parkinson, the Whirlwind by Paul Hammond with Langdon K. Thorne, and the Enterprise by Harold S. Vanderbilt and Charles F. Havemeyer.

SENATORS ARE CLOSE TO A'S

Washington Club Wins Two Games on Holiday as Champions Divide

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	50	27	.649
Washington	46	25	.648
New York	43	29	.597
Cleveland	35	38	.479
Detroit	32	43	.427
St. Louis	30	44	.405
Boston	29	43	.403
Chicago	26	42	.382

RESULT THURSDAY

Philadelphia 5, New York 4.

RESULTS FRIDAY

Boston 7, Philadelphia 6.
Philadelphia 4, Boston 2.
Washington 8, New York 0.
Washington 7, New York 3.
St. Louis 11, Chicago 3.
Chicago 6, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 5, Cleveland 4.
Detroit 4, Cleveland 3.

Philadelphia barely held its advantage over Washington in the American League race after games of July 3 and July 4 had been played, the champions now being only a small fraction in the lead. In Boston on July 4, the Athletics lost the first game to the Boston Red Sox by 7 to 6, but came back and won the second, 4 to 2. The Senators, however, took both ends of their double-header with New York, 8 to 0 and 7 to 3. The Yankees held their third place position. Detroit bettered its chances of climbing into the first division by winning twice from Cleveland, 5 to 4 in 10 innings and 4 to 3 in 12 innings. St. Louis won its opening contest with Chicago 11 to 3, to lose the second 6 to 4. In the only engagement played on July 3, the Athletics won from the Yankees, 5 to 4.

The champions were held to five hits in the first game at Boston, but Ed Rommell pitched fine ball in the second to give his team victory on the same number of hits. The Senators were given some fine pitching in both contests, Sam Jones allowing only five hits in the opener, and Fred Marberry giving only three more than Jones to make it a perfect day for the capital city fans. Wes Ferrell lost a close engagement to Charlie Sullivan at Detroit in the morning, with George Uhle giving the Tigers another victory in the afternoon. The Browns hit hard to defeat the White Sox, while Al Thomas turned the tables for Manager Bush by holding St. Louis to four hits. The scores:

AT BOSTON
First Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	2	—7	10	0	
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—6	5	1		

Batteries—Russell, Morris, Durham and Berry; Grove, Quinn, Walberg, Earnshaw and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Durham. Losing pitcher—Walberg. Umpires—Geisel, Connolly and Campbell. Time—2h. 15m.

Second Game

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—4	5	1
Boston	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2	6	0

Batteries—Rommell and Cochrane; Lisenbee, Smith and Heving. Connolly. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Campbell, Geisel and Connolly. Time—1h. 35m.

AT WASHINGTON
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	0	0	5	2	0	0	1	0	x	—8	13	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	5	3

Batteries—Jones and Ruel, Pipgras, Carroll and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Pipgras. Umpires—McGowan, Owens and Moriarty. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	2	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	x	—7	8	0
New York	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	8	1

Batteries—Marberry and Spencer; Wells, Henderson and Dickey. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—Owens, Moriarty and McGowan. Time—2h. 3m.

AT DETROIT
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2—	5	9	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—4	12	2	

Batteries—Sorrell, Sullivan and Hayworth; Ferrell and Myatt. Winning pitcher—Sullivan. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Van Graflan. Time—2h. 5m.

Second Game

Inn'gs—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—4	12	0	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	9	3	

Batteries—Uhle and Desautels; Shoffner, Harder and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Harder. Umpires—Nallin, Van Graflan and Dinneen. Time—2h. 25m.

AT CHICAGO
First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	3	1	5	0	—11	15	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—	3	10	0

Batteries—Collins, Kimsey and Ferrell; Lyons, Walsh and Tate. Winning pitcher—Collins. Losing pitcher—Lyons. Umpires—Ormsby, Hildebrand and Guthrie. Time—2h. 10m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	x	—6	9	6
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4	4	3

Batteries—Thomas and Berg; Stewart, Stiles and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Stiles. Umpires—Guthrie, Ormsby and Hildebrand. Time—2h.

NEW OUTBOARD MOTOR MARKS

WESTERLY, R. I. (AP)—Two new world records for outboard motorboats were made here July 4 in special events held in connection with the opening of two days of racing at the Westerly Yacht Club on the Pawcatuck River. Racing over a one-mile straightaway, Elliot Spencer, of Westbrook, Conn., set a new mark of 30.560 miles an hour for Class B, Division 1 boats. He beat his own mark of 29.217 made May 30 at Worcester, Mass. Walter Kopke of Essex, Conn., broke the old record of 38.528 miles an hour for Class C, Division 1 boats, with a mark of 43.426, also sent over a one-mile straightaway. The old record was held by Miss Hilda Muller of Bay City, Mich.

NOTTS TAKES CRICKET LEAD

Has a One-Point Advantage Over Kent in Intercounty Race

ENGLISH INTERCOUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP STANDING

	W	L	1st Inn'gs Led	B'h'd	A.	W.	R.	Pts
Nottinghamshire	6	1	4	2	1			78
Kent	9	4	1	0	0			77
Lancashire	6	0	2	5	1			77
Yorkshire	7	1	2	1	1			73
Gloucestershire	7	2	0	4	0			68
Derbyshire	5	4	2	2	1			60
Sussex	4	3	3	4	0			59
Surrey	1	1	7	4	1			59
Essex	4	3	3	3	0			56
Worcestershire	2	4	5	4	0			53
Warwickshire	2	4	5	3	0			50
Leicestershire	3	4	3	3	0			48
Glamorganshire	3	5	4	1	0			47
Hampshire	3	5	0	4	0			36
Northamptonshire	3	9	1	1	1			36
Middlesex	9	6	1	5	2			28
Somersetshire	0	9	3	0	0			15

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Nottinghamshire, present holder of the English intercounty championship, today appears for the first time this season as the leader of the 1930 race, a performance that carried it ahead of Kent, being in a drawn game with Hampshire at Nottingham where the home side obtained a higher score in the first innings and therefore is credited with five points to their opponents' three.

W. W. Whysall and Willis Walker, who hit 117 and 140, respectively, participated in a second wicket stand for 256 runs and Nottinghamshire's opening venture was declared closed at 511 for eight wickets. In response Hampshire could put together only 383, 143 of which came from the bat of the veteran lefthander, C. P. Mead; 97 from Lord Tennyson, former captain of the English national team.

In Nottinghamshire's second innings, which was declared closed at 186 for four, Whysall again entered three figures, and he has now made two centuries in one match twice during his cricketing career. When stumps were drawn, Hampshire's second knock had produced 82 for two wickets.

Champions Beat Yorkshire

The champions measure their strength July 5 against the Australian tourists, who followed up a brilliant win against England in the second test match of the present series at Lord's Ground here by routing Yorkshire, many times winner of the intercounty championship, by 10 wickets, July 4. The formidable visitors batted first at Bradford and made 302. The salient characteristic of this popular side is, if one star fails to shine, another succeeds in doing so, and on this occasion the renowned D. G. Bradman, greatest scoring machine the game has ever known, contributed only one; W. H. Ponsford, who held the world's record for high scoring until Bradman took it away from him, made 143. C. V. Grimmett, "Googly" bowler, who is the biggest factor in the Australians' attack, tied the Yorkshiremen into knots and dismissed 11 of them for an average cost of a fraction over 12 runs. Incidentally, he brought his aggregate victims for the season up to 100. The Northerners' totals were 146 and 161; best individual score was 46 by W. Barber, who gains most of his cricketing experience looking through a pavilion window in the course of his usual occupation as "twelfth man" in reserve.

Gloucestershire, which has been in irresistible match-winning form recently—it won three three-day games with a day to spare—trounced Sussex by an innings and nine runs, scoring 358 against 142 and 207. The highest contributions were 94 for Gloucestershire by H. Barnett, 75 for Sussex by J. Parks. C. W. L. Parker, bowler of the Grimmett type, captured eight wickets for 106 runs.

H. A. Peach gave one of the best batting displays of his career when he made 74 toward the end of Surrey's first innings against Derbyshire at Derby. The only Surrey man to exceed this score was the world-renowned J. B. Hobbs with 75, and the last wicket fell at 316 which proved to be 98 more than Derbyshire could accomplish, despite a patient innings of 91 by the home skipper, G. R. Jackson. Batting the second time Surrey declared for 226 with three wickets down, and Derbyshire, by now concerned merely with avoiding defeat, had put on 224 for five wickets when stumps were drawn.

Worcestershire Takes 5 Points

In addition to Nottinghamshire and Surrey, the Worcestershire men took five points from a drawn game in which they scored 374 against 340 in the first innings. There were two centuries at Manchester—174 by V. W. Fox, Worcestershire; 112 by W. S. Iddon, Lancashire—and at the conclusion the visitors made 91 for one wicket in the second knock.

The only counties besides Gloucestershire that emerged victorious July 4 were: Essex, which defeated Somersetshire by 234 runs; Glamorganshire, victor over Northamptonshire by an innings and 60. Somersetshire has not gained a single victory this season and its scores in the game at Colchester were 84 and 141 against 146 and 313. Glamorganshire laid the foundation of victory at Cardiff by amassing 438 for six wickets declared in the first innings and then they dismissed the visitors for 236 and 142.

The hero of the match was the young Glamorganshire captain, M. J. Turnbull, late skipper at Cambridge University, whose 160 was only nine short of his best score in first-class cricket—169 for the Light Blues against Sussex in 1927. Turnbull's century was his first this season and in compiling it he reached 1000 runs for the season and figured with L. Bates in a second wicket partnership of 198, which constitutes a fresh record for Glamorganshire county.

The rival universities, Oxford and Cambridge, were both successful in the last matches before the intervarsity clash commencing Monday. The Dark Blues defeated H. D. G. Leveson-Gower's team at Eastbourne by nine wickets (scores, Oxford 479 and 23 for one, Leveson-Gower's team 208 and 290). The Cantabs defeated Marlebone Cricket Club at Lord's grounds by 10 wickets (scores, M. C. C. 180 and 274, Cambridge 426 and 29 for no wicket). For the varsities centuries were obtained by A. M. Crawley 144, and the Nawab of Pataudi 167 for Oxford; E. T. Killick, 182 for Cambridge.

More World Records Go in A. A. U. Swimming Meet

Helene Madison Swims 440 Yards, Freestyle, in 5m. 39.4s., and Kojac 200 Meters, Backstroke, in 2m. 35.4s. for New Marks at Long Beach, Calif.

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) —Amateur Athletic Union of the United States swimmers broke two more world records, July 4.

Helene Madison, Seattle mermaid, set a women's 440-yard freestyle mark, and George J. Kojac, oft he New York Athletic Club, negotiated 200 meters backstroke for a new world's record.

Kojac was competing at 220 yards, but his time for the furlong was superior to Toshio Iriye, of Japan, who splashed through the metric distance in 2m. 37.3s. in 1928. Kojac's figure was 2m. 35.4s. and left him not only in possession of the 200-meter record, but also a new American mark for the furlong, since it had eclipsed his own former time.

Miss Madison's time of 5m. 39.4s. was eight seconds faster than Josephine McKim set last year. Miss McKim, Los Angeles A. C. Star, finished second, 30 yards behind Miss Madison. Third place went to Lisa Lindstrom of the New York Women's Swimming Association.

The closest race of the day developed in the men's 440 freestyle, with Maiola Kalili, native Hawaiian, gracefully pulling away from the defending champion and his fellow townsman, Clarence "Buster" Crabbe, to win by three yards in 4m. 56.4s. Austin Clapp, Hollywood A. C., finished third, with Albert Zorilla, the 1928 Olympic champion and member of the New York A. C., in his wake.

Eleanor Holm, 16-year-old New York Women's Swimming Association, backstroke champion, defeated her own swimming mate, Miss Lindstrom, to retain her title in the women's 220-yard backstroke event in 3m. 5s., 4.4s. behind her own American mark.

Georgia Coleman, Los Angeles A. C., 10-foot springboard star, won the diving honors to retain her title, registering 182.77 points. Bernice Phelan, San Francisco, was second, scoring 126.46.

At the end of the July 4 events the Los Angeles A. C. continued to lead in team points in both divisions. The club had 17 points in the men's section against 11 for the Hui-Makani Hawaiian Association, all scored by Kalili, and 10 for the New York A. C., all scored by Kojac.

The L. A. A. C. was one point ahead of the New York W. S. A. in the women's section with 13 tallied. Miss Madison, swimming unattached, increased her point total to 15 to lead the field in this section.

"Buster" Crabbe clipped 14.3s. off the world record made by Arne Borg of Sweden in 1925 by wining the mile freestyle race in 21m. 27s. July 3.

Miss Madison neared world record time in prelimiaries of the meet. She loafed through her heat in the 100-meter freestyle in 1m. 10 1-5s., just four-fifths of a second shy of the world record.

Kojac set the best time in the men's events when he covered the 100 meters in 1m. 1.5s. The summary of the trials:

WOMEN'S 100-METER FREESTYLE
(Three Qualify in Each Heat)

First Heat—Kon by Josephine McKim, Los Angeles A. C.; Constance Hanf, New York W. S. A., second; Lois Grow, Western A. A. U., St. Louis, third. Time—1m. 14 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by Helene Madison, Washington A. C., Seattle; Olive Hatch, Los Angeles A. C., second; Catherine Ames, New York W. S .A., third. Time—1m. 10 1-5s.

MEN'S 100-METER FREESTYLE

First Heat (Three Qualify)—Won by Al Schwartz, Illinois A. C., Chicago; Art Lindegren, Pacific Coast Club, Long Beach, second; B. Butler, Yale Athletic Association, New Haven, third. Time—1m. 1.7s.

Second Heat (Two Qualify)—Won by Merton Wilcox, Chicago A. C.; Alberto Zorilla, New York A. C., second; Frank Walton, Hollywood A. C., third. Time—1m. 1.6s.

Third Heat (Three Qualify)—Won by George Kojac, New York A. C.; J. K. Brines, Yale A. A., second; John Howland, Yale A. A., third. Time—1m. 1.5s.

Younger Poloists Win From Veterans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The younger element in United States polo, as developed at Aiken School and St. Paul's School, Concord, continued to show the way to their elders over the holiday, when the two teams recruited from among them, Aiken and Aiken Knights, entered the semifinal round of the annual Meadow Brook Club cup tourney, on the two new fields, Whitney and Waterbury. Aiken won, 13 to 11, over a Greentree team weakened by the absence of Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Aiken Knights over the Delray team, 15 to 10. In each case the losers were in receipt of a large handicap, Aiken conceding five to Greentree, while the Aiken Knights allowed Delray seven.

The absence of Hitchcock from the Greentree lineup necessitated a complete readjustment, with James C. Cooley filling in. He took the No. 3 position, with John Hay Whitney moving up to No. 1, and Frank Hitchcock to back. This reduced the team handicap to 13, giving five goals handicap.

But this was made up by the former St. Paul's team in the first two chukkers, before Greentree could score, and though Greentree led at 6 to 5, and 7 to 6, during the third period, the Aiken team went ahead 8 to 7 before the end of that chukker, and held the advantage to the end. The summary:

AIKEN	GREENTREE
No. 1—E. T. Gerry	J. H. Whitney
No. 2—J. P. Mills	G. H. Bostwick
No. 3—R. L. Gerry Jr.	J. C. Cooley
Back—J. C. Rathborne	Frank Hitchcock

Score—Aiken 13, Greentree 11. Goals—E. T. Gerry 6, Mills 5, R. L. Gerry, Rathborne, for Aiken; Whitney 3, Bostwick 3, by handicap 5, for Greentree. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

The other game was in doubt until late in the contest, as Delray, starting with an advantage of seven goals, added two more to its total before the ultimate winners started to score. But though Delray managed to hold a lead of 10 to 8 at the end of the sixth chukker, the balance of the game found Aiken Knights scoring 7 in the last two chukkers to win with ease. The summary:

AIKEN KNIGHTS	DELRAY
No. 1—D. B. Bostwick	F. V. Burton
No. 2—Philip Iglehart	A. L. Kramer Jr.
No. 3—S. B. Iglehart	G. S. Preece
Back—William Post 2d	T. Q. Preece

Score—Aiken Knights 15, Delray 10. Goals—Bostwick 4, Iglehart 3, S. B. Iglehart 4, Post 4, for Aiken Knights; Burton, Kramer, T. Preece, by handicap 7, for Delray. Referee—W. T. P. Hazard. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

Jack Guest Winner of Diamond Sculls

HENLEY, Eng. (AP)—Jack Guest of Toronto won the classic Diamond Sculls in the Royal Henley Regatta July 5, easily defeating G. Boetzelen of Berlin in the final heat by half a dozen lengths. Boetzelen elimated Guest's countryman, Joe Wright Jr., July 4.

Guest carried the colors of the Don Rowing Club. The prize is the greatest rowing trophy of the British Empire. Gerhard Boetzelen of the Berlin Rowing Club is rated one of the continent's foremost scullers.

Guest had been favored to win. His victory is the third for Canada since the race was inaugurated in 1844. The Canadian's time was 8m. 29s. The record, 8m. 10s., was set by F. S. Kelly, Leander Rowing Club.

The London Rowing Club won the grand challenge trophy, premier event for the eight-oared shells, defeating Leander Rowing Club, winners in 1929, by 1½ lengths, in 6m. 59s.

Lady Margaret College, Oxford, won the ladies' challenge plate, eight-oared, besting Pembroke College, Cambridge, by 1¼ lengths in the final, in 7m. 10s.

Brasnose College, Oxford, defeated Pembroke College, Cambridge, in the final of the visitors' cup for four-oared shells by 1½ lengths. The time was 8m. 6s.

Kent school of Connecticut went down in defeat in the semifinals for the Thames Challenge Cup when Worcester College, Oxford, led them over the course to win by half a length in a hotly contested race, in 7m. 14s.

The Vestas captured the other semifinal by defeating the Quintin crew by a length. Their time, like the previous winners', was 7m. 14s.

Kent eliminated Princeton University's lightweights—the only other American crew in the regatta July 4 in a close race in 7m. 27s.

TILDEN TAKES BRITISH SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

ately fought second set and then taking the third for the match and championship.

Tilden, displaying a beautiful assortment of strokes, won the first two games. Allison, serving, had the advantage in the third game, and his first service, which the linesman called out, having been good according to Tilden's view, the latter deliberately hit Allison's second service outside and gave the Texan the game.

The American champion took the next from deuce, whereupon Allison served a love game. Tilden answered with a love game of his own to lead at 4—2.

Allison won the seventh from 40 with a service ace for the final point. Tilden served another love game to lead 5—3. The ninth game was deuced five times; but Allison lost it and with it the set, although he played some great tennis in a gallant effort to save it.

Games went with service in the second set and they were deadlocked at 5—all. Tilden served his third love game of the second set to take a lead of 6—5. Allison led Tilden at 40—30 in the twelfth game, tried a steaming second service for the next point and double faulted, but won the game to go 6—all.

Tilden again led at 7—6, then at 8—7 with a fourth love game. Allison fought magnificently to draw level again and the game was deuced three times, but the Texan foot-faulted at a critical moment and Tilden carried the set.

Tilden broke through Allison's service in the sixth game of the third set to lead at 4—2. The youth from Austin, Tex., came back to break Tilden's delivery and cut his lead to 4—3; but Tilden again won Allison's service and the games stood at 5—3. Tilden went after the ninth game with determination, but Allison, rushing to the net on every point, took the game with a series of spectacular placements. Allison, serving in the final game, soon found himself at love—40. He grabbed the next point, then overhit the baseline to lose the game, set and title.

Miss Palfrey Cheered

Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan took the women's doubles, defeating Sarah H. Palfrey of Boston and Edith A. Cross of San Francisco, 6—2, 9—7.

Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan now are supreme as a doubles team, having won the French championship a few weeks ago.

The brilliant play of little Miss Palfrey in a losing cause, especially during the thrilling second set, captured the favor of the big gallery, which cheered her every shot. In general the crowd seemed to be on the side of the youngsters although it was fairly clear from the outset that they were doomed to defeat.

Miss Ryan paired with Jack Crawford of Australia to win the mixed-doubles championship, defeating the German team of Fraulein Krahwinkel and Daniel Press, 6—1, 6—3. This was the second championship in a single day for Miss Ryan, who previously had won the women's doubles crown with Mrs. Moody.

Mrs. Moody won her fourth successive Wimbledon singles championship July 4 by defeating Miss Ryan, 6—2, 6—2, but that was only an incident in the Fourth of July play that brought about all-American title matches at Wimbledon—an unprecedented outcome of England's classic tennis meeting.

So many Americans are elbowing each other out of the path to titles that the tournament must stretch into a third week to give them all an equal chance. Allison, with John W. Van Ryn, won a fine match from the Britons, J. Colin Gregory and Ian G. Collins, 4—6, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3, and will therefore play in the men's doubles final against George M. Lott Jr. and John H. Doeg, who defeated the last of the French, the great doubles team of Henri Cochet and Jacques Brugnon, 8—6, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Ryan gave Mrs. Moody a battle for her title, although the scores do not indicate it.

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

United States Trends Conflicting—Summer Quiet Prevails in Britain

Business sentiment in the United States is still subject to conflicting trends in industry and finance. Money continues to ease, but industrial activity fails to respond. General business activity is showing a tendency to rise, however.

An encouraging feature of the week's reports was the strength shown by bank statements for the half year. Deposits and resources show substantial gains over March. Another favorable factor was the trend of prices for farm products during June, though the rise shown here was slight.

Steel production continues to show declines. Commodity markets remain heavy.

Observers have been inclined to take a more cheerful view regarding the outlook for trade, however, and stock brokers' opinions were more consistently encouraging at the end of this week than for some time, but a 10 per cent cut in the wages of operatives of Chrysler Corporation announced late this week, has served to unsettle sentiment somewhat.

Businss volume for the week ended June 29, measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce, was less than during the preceding week, but slightly larger than for the corresponding week last year.

Financing by bonds this week totaled $83,811,000, compared with $90,461,500 last week and $10,791,000 in the similar week last year.

Bank clearings amounted to $10,807,071,000 this week, a decline of 17.3 per cent, compared with the like period last year. Clearings for the month of June showed, for the seventh consecutive month, a decline from the corresponding period of 1929.

Reports From Other Countries

Continuance of favorable weather has had a cheering effect on Argentine trade, but seasonal dullness has been accentuated by reduced exports, according to a cable message to the United States Commerce Department.

Chile is feeling the effects of falling commodity prices, and business there is handicapped by continued credit restriction. Commercial houses generally are pursuing a more cautious policy.

Colombian business showed a slight improvement in June, and in Ecuador also trade has made headway.

British trade and industry are now operating under the quieting influence of the summer season, this acting as an impediment to any immediate improvement in the situation there. Employment figures are less favorable than formerly. Steel and iron stocks are increasing. Some improvement is noted in the wool and worsted industries, and in rayon manufacturing.

Leading Stock Markets

A rather listless stock market has been in progress at New York this week. The tone generally has been unsettled, with bears on the lookout for opportunities to attack after each rally in prices. The trading was largely professional and of small volume.

Another substantial decline in brokers' loans occurred this week. A cut of $197,000,000 brought the total to the lowest figure since September of 1927. The New York Stock Exchange compilation for the month of June showed a decline of $1,020,120,623, as compared with the previous month.

The London stock market has displayed a fairly good tone this week. Trading has been quiet, with prices subject to occasional reactions, but sentiment generally has been more cheerful.

Dullness and an inclination to sag have characterized business on the Paris Bourse.

The Berlin Boerse also has been a scene of depression in stock prices.

DIVIDENDS

J. D. Adams Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 60 cents on the common, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 15.

PARAMOUNT-PUBLIX HALF-YEAR EARNINGS

NEW YORK—For the second quarter earnings it is probable that Paramount-Publix Corporation will report net earnings of nearly $3,500,000. This will bring profit for six months to about $8,300,000, equal roughly to $2.85 a share on 2,896,000 shares outstanding during the period, compared with $5,115,000 or about $2.28 a share on 2,242,862 shares in the first half of 1929.

In the first quarter Paramount reported approximate net of $4,800,000, equal to $1.79 a share on 2,685,313 shares, compared with $2,565,000 or $1.16 a share on 2,206,505 shares in the first quarter of 1929.

OWENS-ILLINOIS ACQUISITION

TOLEDO (AP)—The Berney-Bond Glass Co., Clarion, Pa., second largest manufacturers of milk bottles in the everold, is now a part of the Owens-Illinois Glass Co. Titles to the Berney-Bond business passed to Owens-Illinois at a conference here between Ben F. Hazelton, president of the Berney-Bond Co., William E. Levis, president of Owens-Illinois, and other executives of the Toledo company. Common stock of Owens-Illinois was issued in payment for the Clarion company.

RESERVE RATIO DECLINES

The weekly statement of the 12 Federal Reserve banks combined shows ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities of 80.7 per cent compared with 83.7 per cent a week ago.

NEW YORK (AP)—The statement of the condition of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the close of business July 2 shows the ratio of total reserves to deposit and Federal Reserve note liabilities combined was 81.2 per cent, compared with 88.9 per cent last week.

CLARK, CHILDS & CO.

Clark, Childs & Co have opened a branch office at 1562 Main Street, Springfield, Mass. These offices were formerly occupied by Lage & Co. Clark, Childs & Co. are members of the New York, Boston and Chicago Stock Exchanges, New York Cotton Exchange, New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange, New York Produce Exchange, New York Curb Market and Chicago Board of Trade.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT

NEW YORK (AP)—The weekly statement of the New York Clearing House shows: Total surplus and undivided profits $5,704,900 increase; total net demand deposits (average) $61,568,000 increase; time deposits (average) $17,677,000 decrease; clearings for week ended today $7,329,096,848; clearings week ended June 28 $7,776,642,308; clearings this day $1,230,024,696.

BALDWIN SHIPMENTS GAIN

PHILADELPHIA—Shipments of Baldwin Locomotive Works for the first six months amounted to $17,470,000, compared with $8,580,000 for the like period of 1929. Shipments in June totaled $3,290,000, compared with $1,100,000 in June, 1929.

Stock Exchanges Closed

All of the leading stock exchanges and commodity markets of the United States remained closed today.

INVESTORS IN BRITAIN WARY

Reluctant to Buy Securities Even at Present Low Prices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A striking illustration of the part confidence plays in upholding share values can now be seen in Great Britain. In spite of the fact that a large number of business enterprises are doing a highly profitable business and are paying large dividends to their shareholders, there is no disguising the fact that share prices are not reflecting this earning power to anything like a normal extent.

The lack of confidence on the part of investors dates from the recent budget speech. Since that time it has seemed to many observers, including bankers and economists, that the load placed on the nation's industries in the way of taxation is more than the traffic will bear.

What has been happening can be traced in the Industrial Share Index, compiled daily by the Financial News. This index is based on the price of 30 leading shares of textile, iron, steel, coal, electricity, food stuffs, distribution, transport and miscellaneous companies and largely fills the place taken in America by the well-known Dow-Jones Index.

The average share price for 1928 is taken as 100, and the result has been average prices at the month ends since the beginning of 1929 as follows:

Jan. 31, 1929	106.1	Oct. 31, 1929	94.2
Feb. 28, 1929	105.0	Nov. 30, 1929	90.5
Mar. 28, 1929	105.0	Dec. 31, 1929	86.6
April 30, 1929	107.6	Jan. 31, 1930	87.7
May 31, 1929	105.9	Feb. 28, 1930	82.7
June 28, 1929	103.3	Mar. 31, 1930	88.4
July 31, 1929	99.4	April 30, 1930	88.1
Aug. 30, 1929	104.7	May 30, 1930	84.4
Sept. 30, 1929	100.6		

Since the budget speech there has been an uninterrupted decline, and on June 4 the average stood at 83.2. The sharp drop between September and October of last year was caused jointly by the price collapse in Wall Street and by the difficulties of the Hatry group of companies in Britain.

These explain themselves, but the cause of the present unwillingness on the part of investors to buy sound shares goes much deeper and is largely sentimental.

There appears little doubt concerning the safe and profitable future of British industry in the main, whatever may be true of some of the heavy industries, and many bankers and share brokers are convinced that investment opportunities exist now which are not likely to be repeated for many years, but they confess their inability to get the public to believe this.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½%
Commercial paper	3½@4	3½
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2½@2¾	2½@2¾
Four to six months	2¾@3¼	3¾@3¼

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	33⅝c	33½c
Bar silver in London	15⅝d	15⅝d
Bar gold in London	85s 5d	85s 5d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$91,000,000	$1,230,000,000
Balances	40,000,000	220,000,000
Exchanges for week	503,000,000	7,329,000,000
Balances for week	222,000,000	1,037,000,000
F. R. bank credit	38,698,187	—

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2⅛ @2
5 months	2¼@2¼
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	4½%	Bombay	6%
Chicago	4	Calcutta	6
Boston	4	Budapest	5½
Cleveland	4½	Copenhagen	4½
Dallas	4	Lisbon	7½
New York	2½	London	3
Philadelphia	4½	Paris	2½
Kansas City	4	Helsingfors	6½
Minneapolis	4½	Riga	7
Richmond	4	Prague	5
St. Louis	4½	Rome	6
San Francisco	4	Stockholm	3½
Athens	8	Sofia	6
Amsterdam	3½	Tokyo	5.48
Berlin	4	Madrid	5½
Berne	3	Oslo	4½
Brussels	3	Vienna	5½
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
	Europe		
Demand	$4.86¼	$4.86⅜	$4.8665
Cables	4.86½	4.86⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0393¼	.0393⅜	.0391
Belgium—belga	.1397½	.1396½	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅞	.0524⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.2384¼	.2385½	.2381
Austria—schilling	.1412¼	.1412¼	.1407
Checho'vakia—crown	.0296¾	.0296¾	.0386
Denmark—krone	.2678¾	.2678½	.268
Finland—finmark	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—drachma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4021½	.4023¼	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750¼	.1750¼	.1749
Norway—krone	.1680	.1680	.268
Poland—zloty	.1122	.1122	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0460	.0460	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0059⅝	.0059⅝	.193
Spain—peseta	.1170	.1134	.193
Sweden—krona	.2687½	.2688	.268
Switzerland—franc	.1941	.1941	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177⅛	.0177⅛	.193
	Far East		
Hong Kong—dol	.3112½	.2112½	
Shaighai—tael	.2662½	.3662½	*
India—rupee	.3617	.3617	.3650
Japan—yen	.4950	.4950	.4984
Phil Islands—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5637½	.5637½	.5678
	South America		
Argentino—peso	.3652	.3652	.4248
Brazil—milreis	.1117	.1117	.1196
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.1212
Colombia—peso	.9675	.9675	.9737
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.8655	.8655	1.0342
	North America		
Canada—dollar	.99 61-64	.99 61-64	1.00

*Par unsettled.

CONSTRUCTIVE CONTRACTS

NEW YORK—Building and engineering contracts awarded during the period from June 21 to June 30 in the 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains totaled $262,610,700, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. The contracts included public works and utilities, $139,134,300; nonresidential buildings, $98,128,200; and residential buildings, $25,348,200. For the first half of the year the volume of new construction undertaken in the same territory amounted to $2,638,013,300, compared with $3,015,546,800 for the corresponding period last year.

WHEAT PRICES MOVING WITHIN NARROW LIMITS

Foreign Demand Large Factor at Present—Short Selling Is Apparent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Wheat prices have held within comparatively narrow limits this week, the market entering the new crop year with a large carryover, about a normal movement of new wheat and prospects for about the same size crop as a year ago.

Foreigners still appear averse to following any rallies, and as the price making this year is largely a matter of foreign demand, this checks any tendency to lift prices materially.

At the same time, liquidation apparently has been quite thorough, and a large percentage of the recent selling has been for short account, which makes for frequent oversold spots and quick rallies.

So far hedging pressure has not been extensive. Apparently mills are willing to buy fine quality winter wheat this season without the usual hedging, owing to current low prices, while there is a pronounced holding tendency in some sections.

The holdings of the Farm Board agencies are being kept off the market, including the wheat taken over from coöperatives on which loans had been made at higher levels. This reduces the pressure on the cash markets to a great extent.

Private July crop reports were about as expected, showing a small increase over June in winter wheat with spring wheat estimates running from 251,000,0000 to 266,000,000 bushels. Canadian estimates indicated 359,000,000 to 365,000,000 bushels, compared with 274,000,000 bushels in Western Canada a year ago.

French reports were extremely bullish and at times had a considerable influence on the market, late reports indicating a yield of 256,000,000 bushels, ranging from this figure up to 312,000,000 bushels, the highest estimates being much smaller than a year ago.

Italian reports also are bullish, while in the remainder of Europe the outlook is for about average crops.

Rains have been quite frequent in western Canada, but the distribution of moisture is uneven, and large areas have little reserve to carry them into the usual trying conditions of July.

Crop experts in making their estimates of Canada qualify them by saying the final yield could be 100,000,000 bushels less or that much more than present indications, depending on the weather conditions of the next six weeks. Our own West is in good shape.

Mills are taking wheat freely, and export sales of flour are reported the best in a long time, one large milling outfit reporting export business double that of a year ago at this time.

Gulf offers for export are moderate, and buyers are also reluctant about paying any advance in price.

Deliveries at all points on July wheat contracts so far have been extremely light.

Corn has been a choppy market also. Crop conditions are good, but in spite of heavy selling, largely because of the belief current that corn prices are too high compared with other grains, there has been difficulty in depressing prices. Cash corn conditions are fairly satisfactory for this time of the year, receipts being small, with spot prices holding firm.

Oats sold down to new low prices for the crop on scattered liquidation. Rye drifted along in sympathy with wheat most of the time.

SHIPPERS' ESTIMATES LOWER

Carload shipments of the 29 principal commodities in the third quarter of the current year will be approximately 8,806,716 cars, a decrease of 613,602, or 6.5 per cent, from the corresponding period last year, according to estimates by shippers of the country to the shippers' regional advisory boards. The estimate says that all of the 13 shippers' regional advisory boards anticipate a reduction in transportation requirements for the third quarter compared with the like period last year, but an increase is anticipated for 9 out of the 29 principal commodities over the like period in 1929.

PACIFIC TEL. & TEL.

SAN FRANCISCO—Pacific Telephone & Telegraph System, controlled by American Telephone & Telegraph Company, reports for the five months ended May 31 net of $6,248,249 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., equal after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred to $2.34 a share on 1,789,075 common shares, compared with $6,455,093 or $4.73 a common share, on 930,000 common shares in the like period of 1929.

SHREVEPORT-EL DORADO

PHILADELPHIA—Word has been received that the natural gas well brought in last week by Shreveport-El Dorona Pipe Line Company is one of the largest in the country, being gauged at 38,500,000 cubic feet daily. It is the only well of its size so close to a large city, being 17 miles north of Shreveport. Pipeage of this gas and transportation for ultimate consumption will be at a very small cost.

KELSEY-HAYES WHEEL

Reports in Wall Street say the Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Corporation is planning foreign expansion to reduce its operating costs in Europe and avoid possible repercussions from the new American tariff. It was said the expansion will take the form of a new factory on reconstruction of the present facilities at Dagenham, Eng., a newly developed manufacturing area near London.

ITALY'S CROP OUTLET

ROME (AP)—Italy's production of wheat and minor cereals in 1920 will be somewhat better than previously forecast, according to a report reaching the International Institute of Agriculture. Similar encouraging reports covered corn, potatoes, sugar beets, hemp, grapes and olives. Improved weather conditions gave rise to the new reports.

MANY AUTOMOTIVE EXPORTS

WASHINGTON—Automotive exports from the United States during May were valued at $31,619,047, compared with $45,264,634 in May, 1929, and $37,443,661 in April, 1930, the Commerce Department reports. For five months exports were valued at $172,978,489, compared with $299,399,551 in the like period of 1929.

BANK OF NEW YORK & TRUST CO.

NEW YORK—Bank of New York & Trust Company indicated earnings for the six months ended June 30 amounted to $941,435, equal to $15.69 a share on the 60,000 shares, $100 par value, outstanding. This is at an annual earning rate of $31.38 a share, compared with $36.20 a share in the calendar year 1929.

INSURANCE OFFER WITHDRAWN

The offer of the Continental and Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance companies of New York to acquire the Fidelity Union Fire and Fidelity Union Casualty companies of Dallas, Tex., through an exchange of stock has been withdrawn.

FOX FILM CONTRACTS

NEW YORK—Fox Film Corporation has signed contracts for its entire program of 48 films with Famous Players Canadian Corporation, operating 170 theaters in Canada, and with Butterfield circuit operating 79 theaters in Michigan.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON (AP)—Money today was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills were 2 3-16 to 2¼ per cent; threee months 2 5-16 per cent.

G. R. Ericson's article on Aluminum Company of America will be found on page 14.

HIGHER PRICES FOR LIVE STOCK

Improved Tone Reported in Hog Market—Lambs Are Lower

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Cattle sold lower on Monday's liberal run, but came back later in the week, and current quotations are sharply higher than the low mark of the season, recorded less than two weeks ago.

The come back from the low time in the hog market was less pronounced, but there is an improved undertone to the trade, and the market closed the preholiday week with a sharp rebound upward.

Lambs continued to sell lower, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Justice.

Finished weighty steers sold up to $12.85 this week, and there were a number of loads from $12.25 to $12.50, while at the low time the $12 quotation had all but gone out of existence. Following Monday, receipts were very light, and it was a forced market on light steers and yearlings at 25 to 50 cents higher prices after regaining Monday's decline. Weighty steers, however, slumped at the close, and ended the week lower than a week earlier. Fat cows and heifers sold fully 50 cents higher, and wealers $1 higher.

The best long yearlings sold at $12, and heifer yearlings made $10.90. Fed steers predominated within the price range of $9.50 to $12, and there was a liberal sprinkling of grass fat and short-fed offerings in the run that sold from $9 down to $7.

The first western range steers of the season arrived during the week, but were of very plain quality. Interest in replacement cattle was very indifferent, and a spread of $6 to $8 is taking the bulk of the feeder and stocker cattle.

The late upturn in the hog market carried the top to $9.75, and on the close the bulk of the good to choice hogs scaling from 170 to 300 pounds, sold from $9.50 to $9.65. Desirable 180 to 150 pound weights brought from $9.25 to $9.65, and pigs from $8.85 to $9.25. Nearly half of the run was packing sows and these closed steady at $7.85 to $8.50, while the better grade hogs were 50 cents higher.

Fat lambs sold 75 cents to $1 lower, but the lower grades as well as fat sheep ruled about steady. At the close a spread of $10.75 to $11 was taking sorted natives as well as choice western lambs, and the most of the common to medium sorts were going at $6 to $6.50. Fat ewes met with a narrow demand and sold mostly from $2.75 to $3.50, with heavyweights down to $2.

SULLIVAN DEFENDS STAND ON BONDS OF NEW ENGLAND UTILITY

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Insurance Commissioner John E. Sullivan filed an answer in United States District Court to the suit brought by the New England Gas & Electric Association, defending his refusal to permit the sale of a bond issue in this State. The association had asked the court to enjoin the commissioner from suspending the sale of a $20,000,000 bond issue.

Sullivan said that the bonds had been sold at a discount of 13 per cent to Harris Forbes & Co. of Boston. In a circular he said it was set forth that the gross income of the utility was $5,608,570 for the year ended March 31, 1929, while in a sworn statement filed at the Massachusetts State House for the year ended Dec. 31, 1929, the gross income was placed at $2,350,779.

He denied that the investment was "sound, safe and of high value."

MARKET OPINIONS

Clark, Childs & Co., New York: We like the way stocks have been taken during the last two weeks and anticipate good markets during the current month.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Yields on sound stocks are now greater than the rental value of money—the exact opposite of last year. Such a situation has never in the past failed to be followed by rising prices. There is no reason to suppose that the present instance will be an exception.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Although we anticipate no sudden rally in the market, we believe the present price level offers unusually attractive opportunities for purchasers of common stocks.

Welsel Market Bureau, Inc., New York: Assuming that the recent lows hold—as we believe they will—moderate accumulation of sound stocks, on a scale down, now seems logical. At least there should be a fair upward swing before renewal of the bear market if it is to be resumed at all. Take your time in buying. At this writing there appears to be no reason for haste.

The Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., New York: Believing this is the final slump in commodity prices and that business will reach the extreme bottom in July or August, we anticipate that the reactionary tendencies in the stock market will soon have discounted all unfavorable factors and that a turn is not far ahead.

Colwell & Co., Boston: The nearer the market gets to its low level of prices, the larger the percentage of traders who are afraid or cannot buy. The stocks of sound dividend-paying companies, in our opinion are certainly in the scale buying area for sure profits.

Jackson Bros. Boesel & Co., New York: If professional selling appears in sufficient volume to force lower prices, we feel that additional liquidation will appear, but for the moment bear attacks are not nearly so successful as they were a few weeks ago. With the list continuing to move within a narrow range we would risk buying the leaders on nominal reactions with the idea of selling on moderate bulges.

STRAUS NATIONAL BANK

The Straus National Bank & Trust Company of Chicago has just celebrated its second birthday anniversary. According to a statement made by the bank, deposits which on the opening day were $2,085,000 in the two years have grown to $15,881,584. During the last year savings accounts have increased 75 per cent, it was reported.

BANGOR HYDROELECTRIC CO.

Bangor Hydroelectric Company May profits were $66,646 after taxes and charges but before depreciation, compared with $60,771 in May, 1929. For the 12 months ended May 31 surplus after preferred dividends and depression was $561,694, compared with $469,074 in the preceding 12 months.

FULTON TRUST COMPANY

NEW YORK—Indicated earnings of Fulton Trust Company for the six months ended June 30 were $160,000, equal to $8.30 a share on the 20,000 shares of $100 par outstanding. This is at an annual rate of $16.60 a share, and compares with $30.80 a share earned in the calendar year 1929 on the average capital.

INTERNATIONAL BANK ISSUES STATEMENT

BASEL, Swit. (AP)—The Bank of International Settlements issued its first statement today as of June 30. Both assets and liabilities were shown at 1,085,720,801 Swiss francs of 42 French centimes each, or about $210,569,853.39.

Cash on hand was slightly more than 5,000,000 Swiss francs. More than half the remainder was invested in paper of 90 days or less.

STEEL AVERAGE HOLDS

NEW YORK—Dow, Jones & Co.'s average price for eight important iron and steel products remained unchanged from the preceding week at $46.15 a gross ton Pittsburgh.

Atlas Powder Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred capital stock, payable in cash Aug. 1 to stock of record July 18.

When Fiduciary Services Require Personal Contacts

In the settlement of every Estate and in the management of every Trust, there are many personal contacts between those who serve as Executor or Trustee and the beneficiaries. In all our relationships with customers and with beneficiaries, this Company gives that careful consideration and attention you would naturally wish your family to receive.

For many years our principal business has been the settlement of Estates and management of property in Trust. This Company has settled hundreds of Estates and now manages more than $200,000,000 in Trust.

We extend a cordial invitation to call and ascertain at first hand how we may be of service to both you and your heirs. Such inquiry entails neither expense nor obligation.

We also act as Corporate Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar and as Agent in the disbursement of dividends. This service is in charge of specialists and our equipment to handle it is complete.

BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY
100 FRANKLIN STREET
At Arch and Devonshire Streets

3 SAFE WAYS
To Reinvest July Funds!
At 6% By Mail!

Savings Share Certificates
Issued in amounts from $50. to $10,000. Dividend checks mailed January 1st and July 1st.

Coupon Certificates
Carry semi-annual interest coupons. Clip them and cash them! Available in any multiple of $500. Non-fluctuating.

Monthly Income Certificates
Issued in amounts of $5000. A guaranteed monthly income. Postman brings your check every thirty days.

Absolute safety guaranteed by First Mortgages on improved Birmingham property . . . plus entire assets of the company. Write for booklets today for further details.

Birmingham Building AND LOAN INC.
2028 First Avenue No.
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Sound Bonds

are attractive investments for July Funds. Our current list includes:

Bonds	Yield to
Railroads	5.45%
Utilities	5.75%
Industrials	7.05%

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A protective measure carefully drawn in advance to cover an emergency.

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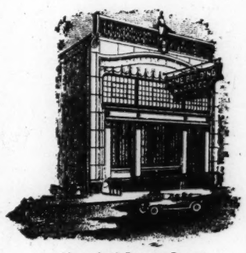

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Radio Playhouse—Aviation

When Radio 'Goes Furniture'

RADIO as controlled at present is less of a radio than a furniture business. The listener, present and prospective, is told with considerable "ballyhoo" of this and that gadget as designed to improve selectivity, quality or some other characteristic of reception which may or may not, in the consumer's opinion, need improvement. Simplicity of operation in the home seems to have reached its ultimate development so far as fingering the panel of the receiver is concerned, at least. Multiple dials have been reduced to one or two. Visibility of wavelength recorders has now been followed by a device which flashes the illuminated call letters of the station whose program is caressing, or annoying, as you like, the loudspeaker at the moment.

"Fool-proof" operation has long since arrived. Now one's eye need not even follow the indicator along the white markings of the dail until the favored station is located. As soon as the indicator hits, says, WABC, those illuminated letters flash. Simple, but not half so interesting as the old-time, adventurous method of feeling about in the dark.

♪ ♪ ♪

These days those who go down to the market place to sell receivers think more of what's outside than what's inside the set. With so many receivers whose interiors are almost exactly the same, though bearing different trade names, this is not to be wondered at. The writer recently heard the manager of the radio department of a large electrical manufacturing concern "describe" the "new" set which that concern will announce to the public probably in July. Quotations inclose the words "describe" and "new" because this receiver, inside, will be the same as the interior of at least four other lines, made by the same company, but sold by different manufacturers under different trade names.

Naturally, the radio department official, addressing men who knew the other sets, realized that it was not necessary to describe the interior of his new set. But he placed much emphasis on the exteriors. Innovations, he said, and several artistic advances would mark the cabinets and consoles which would inclose his "new" line of receivers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thus does radio, while controlled at present, take on the aspects of the furniture business. But the time may not be far distant when radio furniture itself will decrease in importance. With the development of complete remote control there is no reason why, in small apartments and homes at least, the set should not be relegated to a closet, or even down into the remote recesses of the cellar. When stations may be selected and volume controlled at will from an inobstrusive control board near that big chair in the living room, or alongside the bed, the necessity for taking up additional floor space which already may be crowded will disappear. And when the receiver is built into a closet wall or tucked away in the cellar, it will not matter whether its "box" is Queen Anne or Georgian style, or just plain American commercial.

♪ ♪ ♪

The mere mention of remote control brings to mind the horrifying fact that some inventor or other, whose name shall justly be excluded from this column, has devised a means by which the listener (and in this case he must be a chronic listener who simply cannot break the habit) may set a "dingus" in the morning in such a way that the receiver will run for 12 hours, switching from station to station, all pre-selected, from hour to hour, and without interruption, save if the listener is fortunate by an amiable bolt of lightning!

Dressing, housework, luncheon, afternoon tea, dinner, evening communion with family and books—all may be conducted without bothersome interruptions to switch a station on or off. One may depart for the office in the morning with the pleasant conviction that nothing will stop the set all day long. And if she who remains at home cannot stand the noise, all she has to do is to leave the house. The set will run on for a dozen hours.

L. A.

The B. B. C. Purse Lengthens

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE Post Office Estimates for 1930 make pleasant reading for the officials of the B. B. C. The grant they contain for the British radio authorities, based on the number of licenses issued during the year 1929-1930, amounts to £1,060,000, an increase of nearly £100,000 on the sum handed over twelve months ago. This is the B. B. C's principal source of income, the only other considerable item of revenue on its annual balance sheet coming from the sale of its various publications.

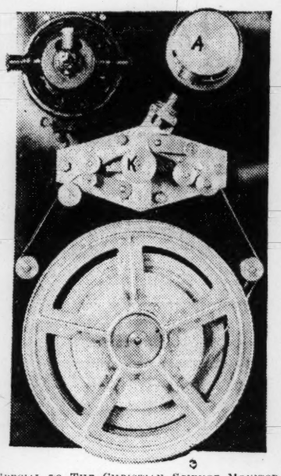
Last year the Radio Times, the Listener, World Radio, and the multitudinous "Aids to Study" pamphlets and opera libretti that the educational and cultural zeal of the B. B. C. causes it to offer to an apparently responsive public brought to its coffers no less than £120,635, 8s. 11d. The sale of these papers is an essential part of the B. B. C. régime, for in 1928, and perhaps last year, the issue of licenses was not profitable enough to meet the necessary revenue expenditure.

The cost of a radio license in England is 10s. a year, of which approximately 7s. is paid by the Post Office to the B. B. C. A comparison of this figure with the total license-revenue indicates that during 1929 the three-millionth radio set was established in Great Britain. Among the European countries Germany and Great Britain have been for some time running neck-and-neck in order to be the first to reach this total. Germany has been greatly advantaged by her larger population, but the handicap of a much higher license fee has held her back.

No other European nation has a radio record comparable with either of these countries, since Sweden, with 412,115 licenses, Austria 356,532, Belgium 300,000, and Denmark 265,905, occupy the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth places respectively in the radio hierarchy of Europe. If every part of the Old World were taken into consideration, Japan, with 592,399 licenses, would follow immediately after Germany, and Australia 298,551, would displace Denmark.

But in reckoning up the progress that radio has made in Europe Russia is far too potentially important to be forgotten. At the present moment, for her huge population of 135,000,000 (official census of 1925), she has no more than 201,000 radio sets, a record that entitles her (in relation to population) to nothing better than the eighteenth place among the 23 European countries for whom radio statistics are available. For approximately the same population (120,000,000) the United States has 11,000,000 sets. The U. S. S. R. however, under its five years' scheme of development, contemplates having 12,000,000 receiving sets in use by 1934. If this ambition is accomplished the Soviet Republic will better even the record of Denmark, which, with one radio set for every 13 members of the population, is, proportionately to its size, the most radioized country in Europe at the present moment.

LATEST "TALKING PAPER"



SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Vienna

THE Austrian Selenophon Company, in co-operation with Director Oscar Czeija of the RAVAG (Vienna Radio Company) has recently patented an apparatus, which combines in itself a talking film machine, a radio set and a gramophone. It is a further development of the Selenophon junior talking film, based upon the selenium cell, invented by Prof. Hans Thirring of the University of Vienna.

In this new apparatus the gramophone record is replaced by narrow strips of paper, and the recording of the sound is done by means of a string (saiter) galvanometer fitted to a Selenophon Tonfilm recording apparatus, the reproduction of the sound coming through the selenium cell. In the first experiments made, narrow celluloid strips were used, but paper has now replaced celluloid, thereby cheapening the costs of production and making transport much easier.

The tones are recorded on ordinary paper by the use of relief or offset print. The actual tone recording, it should be emphasized, is done by photography.

With this new apparatus and a number of paper film rolls, it will be possible to reproduce at home words and music hitherto only obtained from a gramophone record or a radio microphone. The film rolls are about 300 centimeters long and 1.2 centimeters wide, and contain four different records, which altogether last about 40 minutes. By a special device, the paper rolls can be turned as desired, so that the item desired can be obtained immediately.

The apparatus with a 12-millimeter paper tape in operation, is shown in the photograph. The light ray from the selenium cell operates through (A), while the revolving disk (K) controls the paper tape as required.

Foreign Air Notes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE British railways, having been caught napping by the motors and road development, are not waiting for the air to do likewise. The Southern Railway has acquired a shareholding interest in Imperial Airways and it has been agreed that should they wish to operate air services these will be flown by Imperial Airways.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new type of aircraft has been evolved for the Air Force. This is a twin-engined machine convertible into a bomber, troop-carrier, heavy transport machine, or ambulance. It will carry 17 men and a crew of two. It is very handy to taxi on the ground as it has wheel brakes. The very wide cabin will take three full-size engines for transport.

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A preliminary survey of the polar regions is now being planned in London with a view to establishing air routes across the arctic to North America and Japan.

♪ ♪ ♪

Alan Butler, who left England recently with the new Gloster special survey airplane, was accompanied by his wife, whowent as second pilot. The machine is to be used for a vast survey in Northern Rhodesia.

♪ ♪ ♪

With the advent of the private owner, airplanes are assuming brighter colors. It is not uncommon to see not only the bodies painted in various colors, plain or combined, but also the wings as well.

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One of the latest light airplane clubs to be formed is the Stock Exchange Flying Club. The headquarters are to be at Heston, near Hounslow. There are now 24 light airplane clubs for which there is a government subsidy of £10 for every pilot licensed.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lady Somers, the wife of the Governor of Victoria, Australia, is probably the first airplane owner in that country. She took her "A" license in England and is the owner of a Gipsy Moth.

♪ ♪ ♪

A glider club has been formed in Brisbane, Australia. The country and wind conditions there are said to be ideal for gliding and sail planing.

♪ ♪ ♪

A new long-distance daily air service will bring Barcelona and Genoa within 10 hours' flight of London. Operated by the French Air Union, the route will be by Paris, Lyons and Marseilles. Imperial Airways intend to open a service from London to Athens, calling at Cologne, Vienna and Belgrade.

♪ ♪ ♪

The air services in Jugoslavia will have several extensions this summer. The main air line from Skoplje to Zagreb is to be extended to Vienna. This will bring the Balkans within four hours of central Europe. Another line will run from Prague through Zagreb to Fiume or Sushak on the Adriatic. This should be useful for the Czechoslovaks who wish to get quickly to the Dalmatian coast.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Spanga broadcasting station near Stockholm is now equipped with a powerful rotating searchlight throwing its beam upward at an angle of 45 degrees. It is intended as a guide to aviators and is visible at a distance of six miles. A similar red light is to be erected.

♪ ♪ ♪

The one and only airplane of the lonely territory of South West Africa, a small Klemm monoplane which has up to now been used for pleasure trips and emergency journeys, came in very useful during a period of heavy rainfall which rendered parts of the country east of Windhoek impassable to traffic. A Windhoek business man finding himself stranded in Gobabis and unable to return to the capital in time for urgent business owing to the rivers being full, wired for the airplane to be sent to fetch him, which was done. On the return journey to Windhoek the plane brought the mail bag from Gobabis, this being the first time that a mail bag has been conveyed by air in South West Africa.

♪ ♪ ♪

This summer it will be possible to leave Malmö, Sweden, at 9 a. m., reach Hamburg at 12:10 p. m. and there connect with the Belgian line which gets to Brussels at 5 p. m. Thence the evening train to Paris can be caught which arrives there at 11:30 p. m.

♪ ♪ ♪

Since May 1 travelers have been able to reach Belgrade (Jugoslavia) in the day. Flying by Strasbourg, Prague, Vienna and Zagreb the journey takes 17½ hours.

♪ ♪ ♪

When the mail stage from Dakar on the West African coast to Natal in South America is flown by seaplanes instead of being carried in special vessels, a letter from Holland will reach Buenos Aires in five days instead of nine as at present. The seaplanes will be the Latecoere-28 type which carry a load of two tons.

Buffalo Paper Gets Wavelength

Buffalo's radiocasting tangle appears to be clearing up, and another newspaper-owned radio station will probably soon be on the air. The Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation, which has been using four wavelengths for as many stations under its control, has proposed to the Federal Radio Commission that it be permitted to dispose of one of its stations to the Buffalo Evening News, thus ending the court litigation growing out of the newspaper's charges of monopoly of the local radiocasting situation.

The Commission had granted the Buffalo News authority to use the wavelength, but the newspaper had been restrained from constructing its station by a court injunction. The proposed solution is regarded as a happy one all around.

Static Filter Now Claimed

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The goal which radio engineers the world over have been trying for years to reach—the elimination of static—is claimed by a Charlotte man, William W. Moyle, one of the first amateur radio operators in this section of the country.

Mr. Moyle's device is a delicate mechanism combined with certain chemicals placed between the antennæ and the set, which is said to have the effect of purifying the carrier wave of all static and also increasing and clarifying the volume of tone. Under the most rigid test conditions, according to Mr. Moyle, it eliminates between 98 and 100 per cent of static.

The invention is contained in a small, compact cabinet which can be placed inside the radio set out of view. It is six inches tall and eight inches or less in diameter.

MIAMI CENSUS SHOWS GAIN

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—The revised census figures give Miami a population of 110,516, an increase of 80,943, or 273.7 per cent.

The Week's Program Trend

Slumber, Diction and Children

RECENTLY in this space—the microphone through which we tell the world what we think of radiocast programs—appeared a letter from M. E. of New York City saying that anything we might be able to do "to bring back the Slumber Hour music just as it originally was" would make her most grateful. Two nights later WJZ restored the Slumber Hour to its original form—Ludwig Laurier himself, and his orchestra, with Milton J. Cross as announcer, and vocal soloist, too, thrice a week.

Does this seem to offer a good excuse for us to pat ourselves on the back? Well . . . no; because thousands of others also protested against the new form of slumber music which seemed something less than slumbrous. M. E. and ourselves were merely on the winning side—which, sometimes at least, is cause for congratulation.

♪ ♪ ♪

It is more fitting to congratulate the National Broadcasting Company for giving way before the onrush of complaints. Preconceived notions are not easily dissipated. Studios may be like some people—because an idea is their own, they must hold to it like a dog to a bone. The Slumber Hour was indeed a bone of contention. Those of us who liked it originally balked against giving it up to change. The studio, equally insistent, at first played the proverbial duck's back as the protests rained down. But the constant dropping of letters, as we struggled to say in this space a month ago, is quite likely to wear away a studio decision which seems as hard as a stone. WJZ "stood pat"—but not longer than seemed wise. And—please forgive us for mentioning it again, for it really doesn't mean a thing—two days after M. E.'s and our protest was broadcast to the four ends of the earth, and at the witching hour of 11 P. M., Ludwig Laurier came back.

♪ ♪ ♪

At that time we congratulated Alwyn E. W. Bach, N. B. C. announcer, for winning this year's American Academy of Arts and Letters Award for good diction over the radio. A point conveyed merely as a hint then must be emphasized now. It was not stressed then because additional proof, in the form of further "listenings," was desired. Since then we have heard Mr. Bach announce several times. His announcing is so like that of Milton J. Cross as to be startling—and regrettable.

It is regrettable on two counts. The similarity deprives Mr. Bach of the opportunity to feel that his announcing has an individuality all his own. The similarity also raises the question whether the Academy was wise in awarding the prize in consecutive years to two announcers who sound like one.

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Now diction, unless you deny Webster, is mode of expression, the choice of words for the expression of ideas; the construction, disposition and application of words in discourse, with regard to clearness, accuracy, variety, etc. It may be submitted, fairly, that the Cross and Bach diction is clear and accurate, but the variety of the one is the variety of the other, and hence the mode of expression seems to be the same. In judging good diction over the radio, it would seem that variety must be given its due weight, not solely as to the disposition and application of words as expressed in the individual's own discourse, but also as between one announcer's diction and another's, as a whole.

♪ ♪ ♪

Are there any little boys and girls in our audience today who would like to have us offer a bit of advice to sponsors of programs who promise to send them things free, and then delay sending them so long that the promise seems to have been forgotten? . . . See all the hands popping up! Well, maybe these sponsors are such busy business men that they have no time to realize what it means to a youngster to wait a fortnight, a week, or even a couple of days, for something to come in the mail that will surely come some day—and "Mother, WHY didn't it come today?"

Consider the case of—well, let's call him Bruce, for that happens to be his name. At the eager age of five he finds that the mail carrier is a vendor of surprises. At that age, the very best sort of surprise is one that is expected to happen. When the expected surprise does not happen, all's not right even in the best of children's worlds.

Now to Bruce a promise is a promise—no more, no less. When Jolly Bill says he'll send a Rastus doll to every child who writes asking for one, that's a promise. Bruce cannot write yet; his mother, fortunately, can, and did. Rastus did not come the first two or three days. That was easily explained. Thousands of children had asked for Rastus. It would take time to wrap him up, address him, stamp him and mail him to all. Patience, my son, is a virtue.

♪ ♪ ♪

But so is keeping a promise. A whole week—with no Rastus! And a week is a long, long time when you're watching the mail carrier, and you're only five. Two weeks—three weeks—they are infinitely longer. When a month has passed, the "edge" of the thing sort of wears off. . . . But Rastus, at greatly excessive length, did come. The promise was kept. Rastus is now a favorite at bedtime. No reason for "taking it out" of him. It was not his fault. He was merely a pawn in the game of very busy business. He would have come on the run, if his legs were not stuffed with sawdust or something. He says so. Bruce says he says so.

♪ ♪ ♪

But a trifle more "stepping on the gas," Mr. Sponsor. Honestly, now—when once you have promised to send your youthful listeners anything at all, no matter how trifling it seems to us grown-ups, can you conceive of any business more important than to send even that trifle NOW, so that it will come TODAY?

♪ ♪ ♪

The column has wandered down into the family, and the impulse is strong to deliver ourselves of an appraisal of Joe and Vi, who symbolize the popular idea of husband and wife over WABC's wavelength on Tuesday nights. But space, as Einstein might put it, has eaten up the privilege of further meandering this week. . . . Just a line or so more, please, for something which must be said for accuracy's sweet sake. Beside this typewriter lies a newspaper clipping graced with a picture of Bradford Browne, famous Nit-Wit of Columbia. He is wearing a copious felt hat. The newspaper says it is the "bonnet" he wears when he plays the character of the Senator. Ah, the illusions of radio! Einstein says the ether theory is a fallacy, hence there are no ether waves, and there must be no wavelengths over which to radiocast. We, having seen Mr. Browne on his senatorial job, close to the "mike," say that he wears no hat whatever while he is radiocasting. . . . And now it is time for the Slumber Hour, our affection for which, for some strange reason, has doubled.

L. A.

Canadian Waves Problem Studied

Washington, D. C.

ANTICIPATING Canada's inevitable demand for a reopening of radio negotiations, Arthur Batcheller, the newly appointed traveling radio supervisor of the United States Department of Commerce, will pay particular attention to Canadian-American radiocasting relations during his forthcoming tour of the district supervisory offices and suboffices of the department.

Supervisor Batcheller, who forsakes his post as federal radio supervisor for the New York district, has left on an extensive nationwide itinerary to study the effects of Canada's radiocasting operations on the six cleared and 12 shared channels allotted the Dominion under a "gentlemen's agreement" that remains in effect pending the Canadian Parliament's disposition of its federal radio reorganization bill.

It is not likely that Batcheller will swing into Canada itself, but from the district supervisors and their aides he will seek to learn exactly what are the effects of the present set-up. Is interference being suffered from the Canadian stations operating on Canada's exclusive channels? Does interference result from the joint use of the dozen regional channels by relatively low-powered stations on both sides of the border?

Policy with respect to a Canadian-American division of radiocasting wavelengths must remain in status quo until Canada resolves its own radio problem. This apparently is agreeable to Canada for the present, although the Dominion radio authorities have made it plain that they will demand a new division of channels as soon as their own federal policy regarding radio is determined.

An entirely amicable agreement was reached in the recent division of the short waves, which the parties concerned, with the possible exception of Mexico and Cuba, appear to regard as an exceedingly square deal. In radiocasting, however, Canada has long felt that its wide spaces entitled it to a larger share of the 96 available channels, although it has temporarily conceded the vast majority of the channels to the United States because of its much greater population.

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR THURSDAY, JULY 10

Orchestral

Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra Lewisohn Stadium Concert (WOR). Beethoven's "Seventh" symphony; all-Wagner after intermission. 8:30.

Toscha Seidel, violinist; concert orchestra (CBS—T). 9:30.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Symphony Hour (Standard—NBC Pacific). Orchestra direction of Mishel Piastro, who is also violin soloist; best orchestral bits, two movements "Scheherazade" suite, Bizet's "Carmen Suite, No. 1." 7:45.

National Concert Orchestra (NBC Pacific). Hour standard classics. 10.

Damatic Sketches and Music

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). 6:45 and 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

"The Railroad Reaches Jamestown, N. Y." (Niagara Hudson—WEAF Chain). Classical music. 7:30.

"John Paul Jones"; "Robert Bruce" (American Radiator—WEAF—T). Scottish and fighters, both of them. Helen Oelheim, contralto; quartet; strings. 9.

"Mother" (CBS—T). "Arabesque" period. 9.

"Memory Lane" (NBC Pacific). Two new members in cast. 9.

Rhythmic Music

"Tip Top Club" (Ward—CBS). Soloists, quartet and orchestra. 7:30.

Phil Cook, sketches; Rudy Vallee and his orchestra (Fleischmann—WEAF—T). 8

Leo Reisman's Orchestra (Knox-Dunlap—WJZ Chain). 9.

Willard Robison's Maxwell House Ensemble; quartet; piano duo (General Foods—WJZ—T). 9:30.

Vocal and Instrumental

"Jack Frost Melody Moments" (National Sugar—WEAF Chain). Sullivan and Dvorak by orchestra; "Picking on the Strings," Tony Colucclo, banjoist; Kern and Hirsch bits in "Show Hits of 1920." 9:30.

Rosalie Wolfe, soprano; concert orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor; Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees (RCA—WEAF—T). Group of American composers to open; 30 minutes by Mr. Vallee; quarter-hour review of Cecile Chaminade. 10.

Della Baker, soprano; male quartet; orchestra (Eastman—CBS) Ballads and feature medley from "Orange Blossoms." 10. CBS Pacific 9.

Vocal Ensembles

Midweek Hymn Sing (WEAF Chain) Mixed quartet. 7.

"The Olympians" (NBC Pacific) Male quartet variety. 9:30.

Recitals

Phil Cook, songs, stories, sketches (Quaker Oats—WJZ Chain) 7:30.

"In the Balkans" (WEAF Chain) Reading with music. 11.

"Nocturne" (CBS-T) Ann Leaf at the organ 12:30 a. m.

Talks

"The Book Parade" (CBS—T) Harry Hansen. 5.

Floyd Gibbons (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain) 6:45. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:45.

"The Political Situation in Washington Tonight" (CBS—T). 8:15.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Strauss—CBS). 8:30.

National Forum (CBS—T). 10:30.

Heywood Broun (CBS—T). 11:15.

Service Band

United States Navy Band (CBS—T). 4.

Golf

Synopsis of National Open (CBS—T). "Ted" Husing, from Interlachen course, Minneapolis, Minn. 6.

VENEZUELAN ENVOY REACHES WASHINGTON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Señor Pedro M. Arcaya, who has just arrived in Washington to take over the duties of Minister to the United States from the Republic of Venezuela, has formerly held the same position, having been in Washington in that capacity from 1922 to 1924.

The new Minister has had a distinguished career in his own country, having served as Minister of Interior Affairs in the presidential Cabinet and a member of the Senate from 1918 to 1922, during which period he was twice its president.

WISCONSIN SHOWS 14 PER CENT GROWTH

MILWAUKEE (AP)—The 1930 population of Wisconsin is 3,000,388, official county census totals tabulated by the Associated Press showed July 5. This was a gain of 368,549 or 14 per cent more than the 1920 census population of 2,631,839.

Counties having the larger cities of the State showed gains and those having a rural population generally showed losses.

University Expands Radio

University of Michigan is expanding its one hour weekly programs carried by remote control from Ann Arbor to WJR, Detroit, and during 1930-31 will offer half hourly lectures four afternoons a week with an additional half hour on Sundays addressed to the Parent-Teachers Associations of Michigan. Programs will be generally cultural in nature.

HUDSON BAY MINING STRIKE

WINNIPEG—Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting Company nas opened a new zone of copper ore. It carries good gold values, and is the first high-grade ore to be encountered in the Flin Flon. It is located in the open cut. The extent of the body has not been determined, but exploration is under way.

PACKARD JUNE DELIVERIES

DETROIT—More new Packards were delivered to customers in June than in any other June in history. Actual deliveries totaled 4300. Last June deliveries totaled 4150 cars. June was the best month of the current year.

UNITED FRUIT SHOWING FOR QUARTER GOOD

In Six Months Has Earned 75 P. C. of Annual Dividend—Outlook Favorable

The United Fruit Company report for the second quarter showing an increase in profits before taxes of $2,500,000 over the first three months, was surprisingly good and in rather marked contrast with a year ago.

In 1929 the company had a poor second quarter, profits of $4,300,000 (Cuyamel had not then been acquired) falling away $2,300,000 as compared with the 1928 period.

Except for the abnormally hot weather of June, which distinctly retarded fruit consumption, temperatures through the second quarter of this year were favorable to banana sales. As good growing conditions in the tropics as have ever been experienced yielded a superior quality of fruit that could be marketed to good advantage.

And, finally, banana crops, despite richer quality, have not in the aggregate been excessive and consequently overproduction, which has been so universal a cause of industrial distress, has been lacking.

The Cuyamel Fruit purchase has worked out well. Its high quality of fruit has been maintained and its selling activities have been easily and economically merged with those of United Fruit.

Inclusion of Cuyamel figures for 1929 in current comparison materially improves United Fruit's showing for last year, as Cuyamel was responsible apparently during the first six months of 1929 for $1,740,000 net before taxes, or the equivalent of $5.80 a share on the 300,000 shares of United Fruit which were issued for the property.

United Fruit earned in the first six months of 1930 net before taxes of $10,100,000, or $3.45 a share on 2,925,000 shares of stock, compared with $9,340,000, or $3.19 a share on same capitalization a year ago. Estimating federal taxes, balance after taxes for the two periods was respectively $3.05 a share and $2.82. Thus the company already has earned 75 per cent of its $4 annual dividend requirement.

Outlook for the third quarter is entirely favorable with the exception of the sugar department. A 1,232,000-bag sugar crop is big, but prices are so low as to make almost impossible any net profits this year. Last year United Fruit made a very tidy sum from sugar, and the lack of this benefit will, of course, be an influence in the coming months on earnings comparisons.

Cash balances are rising smartly again, although heavy outlays have been made for new ships. Total cash currently is $23,000,000, which should increase steadily for the remainder of the year and by Dec. 31 should be far in excess of the $24,000,000 holdings of Dec. 31, 1929.

FURTHER DECLINES IN GERMAN TRADE

BERLIN—Official reports just released indicate a growth of economic depression in the last six months. Most industries reported a flagging of business and the chemical industry, which, had been satisfactory until March, felt the effects of the downward movement.

The electrical, leather, glass, paper and cotton industries reported further decreases in orders, while there was a decline in railroad carloadings of from 2,000,000 to 7,000,000 tons for two months, compared with corresponding months in 1929.

Aluminum Co. of America's Interesting Potentialities

Largest Producer of Aluminum in World—1929 Sales and Income Break Record—New Uses Promise Enhanced Earning Power

By G. R. ERICSON

Article 71

Financial, investment and even general interest naturally turns to the leading unit in an industry when that industry's position or outlook attracts attention due to important or interesting developments.

In the case of aluminum, the eye of the public has no difficulty in perceiving the outstanding company associated with that name, since with negligible exception, practically every pound of that interesting metal produced in the United States is being produced by the Aluminum Company of America.

While aluminum as an element was discovered 105 years ago by a Danish chemist, its rediscovery as a useful industrial metal dates practically from the inception of the present company, originally known as the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, in 1888.

In the little more than four decades elapsed since then, aluminum has developed from a little-wanted semiprecious material, selling at $12 to $16 a pound, to a universally used metal, now to be had for about 23 cents a pound.

The use of aluminum has been increasing steadily, not only in United States, but in Europe. World production for 1929 has been estimated at 585,000,000 pounds, which compares with about 500,000,000 in 1928 and 450,000,00 in 1927. United States leads with output placed at 198,400,000 pounds, followed by Canada with 88,000,000, Germany 85,000,000, France 66,000,000, Norway 55,000,000, Switzerland 48,000,000 and smaller outputs by Great Britain, Italy, Austria and Spain.

Sole Producer in United States

The Aluminum Company of America, sole producer in this country and probably the largest in the world, owns or controls large bauxite deposits, source of the metal. Its output has jumped sharply in late years, due to increasing demand from the automobile industry, aircraft, radio and household appliance manufacturers, as well as from the electrical manufacturing industry. New uses are being developed constantly, one of the latest being furniture.

The discovery of the present-day commercial process for making of aluminum dates from 1886, when Charles M. Hall, eight months out of Oberlin College, working in a homemade laboratory in his father's woodshed, found that pure aluminum could be produced by sending an electric current through a mixture of bauxite and cryolite. It took him two years before he could interest anyone financially in his method.

Eventually, Pittsburgh interests took hold and formed the Pittsburgh Reduction Co. with a capital of $20,000. Today this company under its later name, Aluminum Company of America, has big plants at Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Massena, N. Y.; Edgewater and Garwood, N. J.; Fairfield, Conn.; New Kensington, Pa.; Badin, N. C.; Cleveland, O.; Detroit, Mich., East St. Louis, Ill., and Alcoa, Tenn. Its assets as of the last balance sheet total $234,000,000 and it employs close to 30,000 people.

Wide Field of Consumption

It is of interest to note here that aluminum has fifth place among metals as regards volume produced, following after iron or steel, copper, lead and zinc. Due to the fact that it was born in an industrial age, and that it has some outstanding advantages over older metals, this material has been welcomed by industry as a valuable contribution in the solving of new problems. Such advantages include low atomic weight, being only about one-third as heavy as iron; high heat and electric conductivity some five times as great as steel, and the fact that it will not rust or tarnish from exposure.

Its uses include wire and cable in the field of power transmission; cornices, mullions, spanrels, roofing shingles, doors and window frames in the field of architecture; propellers, dirigible frames and other parts in the aircraft industry; motor and body parts in the automobile field (aluminum's largest use today); caps and seals for bottles; household articles, such as vacuum cleaners, washing machines and cooking utensils; aluminum foil for candy, food products, collapsible tubes for shaving creams and tooth pastes; powder as part of highly reflective paints, and lastly a newer field where aluminum alloys having a high tensile strength are given structural shapes for use in railroad and street-car rolling stock and motortrucks.

Income Has Sharp Rise

Few people realize that the production of aluminum in large quantities necessitates large amounts of low-priced electric energy. To provide this energy the aluminum company has bought various power sites in the United States and Canada.

More than 600,000 horsepower is being developed by its own plants or obtained under long-term leases. An important source is at Calderwood, Tenn., on the Little Tennessee River.

The company owns 26 per cent of the stock of the Aluminum Goods Manufacturing Company, 100 per cent of the United States Aluminum Company, 72 per cent of the stock of Aluminum Manufacturers, Inc., 83½ per cent of Aluminum Screw Machine Products Company, 100 per cent of St. Lawrence River Power Company, and Modern Foundry & Pattern Works, Oakland, Calif., and one-third interest in Republic Carbon Company, owning bauxite interests in British Guiana.

Last year was the best in the company's history from the standpoint of sales and profits. The price of the metal was constant during the year at 24.3 cents a pound, but recently it was reduced to 23.3 cents, the first cut since December, 1927.

Its income has shown large gains in the last three years. Net earnings in 1929 after expenses, reserves and various deductions totaled $24,128,509, equal after deduction of $8,849,750 preferred dividends, to $10.37 a share on 1,472,625 shares of no par stock. This is a 22-per cent increase over the 1928 net earnings of $20,672,750 or $8.03 a common share, and a 60 per cent increase over the 1927 net of $15,108,024 or $4.27 a common share.

Conservative Accounting

Funded debt of the company remained practically unchanged at $40,205,000. The plant account was increased about $13,000,000 during 1929 and investments gained $7,000,000. Net current assets of $54,373,560 were about $7,500,000 less than the year before, a decline seemingly accounted for by the increase in investments, which stood at $50,287,844 as of Dec. 31, 1929.

Indicative of the conservative accounting methods used by the company is the $5 a share valuation placed in the balance sheet on the common stock. The stock sells on the New York Curb for about $250 a share. If the latter valuation were taken as a true index of the worth of the company's properties or its earning power, it would add $360,000,000 to the balance sheet.

The no par common stock pays no dividends, but stock dividends of 100 per cent in November, 1904, and of 500 per cent in 1909 were paid. On the old $100 par stock, varying amounts from 1 per cent to as high as 12½ per cent were paid annually up to and including 1925. No common dividends have been paid since then. As of June 4, 1928, however, stockholders received one share of Aluminum Company, Ltd., for each three shares of common held, a distribution whose value was shown in the balance sheet as $23,005,995.

The present policy of non-dividends on the common may not make the stock attractive from the standpoint of those desiring an immediate return, but it is this policy which enables the Aluminum Company of America to plow earnings back into plant and equipment and by research and development establish a broader use of its product. The field for its consumption is constantly widening and the $50,000,000 budget for 1930 as compared with a $33,000,000 budget in 1929 envisages an expansion which a keen management has never yet failed to justify.

Foreign Trade Ebbs With United States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Decreases in both the export and import trade of the United States for the first quarter of 1930, as compared to the similar period in 1929, which have been indicated in reports from the Department of Commerce are borne out by a foreign trade analysis prepared by the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

"Exports to more than four-fifths of our chief markets and imports from more than two-thirds of our chief suppliers were lower in value in the first three months of this year as compared with the exceptionally good trade in the first quarter of 1929," the analysis states.

"The extent of these declines in the foreign trade on the United States," it says, "is the reflection of the world-wide business recession, with low commodity prices and purchasing power."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

AGENTS WANTED

GARTSIDES IRON RUST SOAP removes ink, rust, chemical and many other stains; salesmen wanted; trial 10c; a full size tube for 30c. A 677 Preston St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

AMERICAN woman, resident in Florence, takes young ladies for board, chaperonage and travel, October to June; teachers provided if required. Address MISS WHEELER, 12 Piazza Donatello, Florence, Italy. References exchanged.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Large garage equipped for all kinds of repair work; priced for quick sale. 1808 West Sanfornando Road, Burbank, California.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 20 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated; the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements; your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MORTGAGE LOANS

INSTITUTIONAL mortgage loans, long and short terms, on churches, schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A.'s, for refinancing and new construction; send for questionnaire. DuCRET & COMPANY, 253 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE

COUNTRY ESTATE
IN BEAUTIFUL BEL AIR
Unusual in Construction and Appointments
No encumbrance
Consider desirable residence as part purchase price.
RUTH A. HUBBARD
9469 Wilshire Boulevard, OX 6177
Beverly Hills, California

MRS. JOHN F. HUBBARD
Real Estate and Insurance
136 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

One of the Finest Properties in New England

FOR SALE in Moultonboro, N. H., in the lake and mountain region, 1000-acre farm fully stocked; main house has 12 rooms and bath; several other buildings and contents insured for $100,000; 750 acres covered with pine and hardwood; brooks stocked; private pond; cattle, cars, farm machinery, all house furniture, pictures and works of art gathered by owner on 18 world tours included in sale; 250 acres in open fields suitable for golf or airdrome, or both; this entire property for sale "as is" at very low price. S. HAYWARD JR. (broker for "unusual country estates"), Meredith, N. H.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.—Palacio Apts.—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; to 4 rooms; radio; electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location; one block church, cars; just off Hollywood Blvd. 1585 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

LOS ANGELES, Traymore Apts., 528 So. Rampart, Wilshire District—Sunny, delightful one and two-room apartments with kitchen and dining alcove, beautifully furnished, steam heat, daily maid service, elevator; garden adjoining; centrally located; R and M cars and bus to door.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF., Westchester Apts., Westchester at Pico—New, fireproof, beautifully furnished, steam heat; 24-hour office service; daily maid service; on car line; cafe.

Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS TO LET

When in Boston—
STOP AT
The Myles Standish
30 BAY STATE ROAD

Conveniently located in Boston's finest residential section. A short, delightful walk through the Fenway to the Christian Science church.

In our **English Room** you are assured of the best food the market affords.

SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES

Suites for permanent and transient guests.

R. A. Nordblom, Mgr. Dir. Tel. COMmonwealth 4500

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—GOLF TERRACE APTS. SUNNY, lovely furnished apartment of 4 rooms and porch; situated on beautiful Asheville Country Club grounds; quiet and restful. 15 Golf St.

ATLANTIC CITY—Attractive 6-room apartment furnished; "Lenox," Iowa and Atlantic Aves. Apt. 5-B, elevator. Tel. 4-1501.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, all modern, some furnished, no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road Back Bay 4988.

BOSTON, MAYFAIR APARTMENTS
30-38 HEMENWAY STREET
1-2-3 Room Apartments. Newly Renovated Office 38 Hemenway Street, Kenmore 9238. Or see Janitor.

BOSTON—If you are looking for a furnished apartment for short or long period, we have the right one for you. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon Street. Tel. Asp. 9138.

BOSTON, Back Bay, near Art Museum—Cottage apartment, 4 rooms and bath, nicely furnished, $75; light, airy; well arranged for 3 adults; also other apartments. TEF SERVICE BUREAU, Kenmore 4033.

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—Kitchenette apartments, 1 to 5 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; janitor, telephone service. B. B. 1145.

BOSTON—Two-room corner apartment furnished, 6 windows, opposite museum. Inquire Office, 458 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, Back Bay, Opposite Art Museum—Small suites, $30 up; references. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON, Commonwealth Avenue at Kenmore—1-room apartment and bath. Tel. Kenmore 2663.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

APARTMENT 8 rooms and 2 tile bathrooms; modern, fireproof building, electric refrigeration. Call Aspinwall 0423, or 318 St. Paul St., Suite 1.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Furnished aaprtment, 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, dinette, fireplace. Telephone evenings, University 6992-M.

CLEARWAY STREET
offers
Modern Apartments
in select neighborhood 15 minutes from Park Street. Apply to
Shawmut Realty Trust
65 Falmouth Street, Boston
Tel. KENmore 0482

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS. in the Berkshires—Attractive 2-room furnished apartment with bath; comfortable, light, airy. Write MRS. G. W. CUTTING, 42 Stockbridge Road, Great Barrington, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY—2-room studio apartment; light, attractive, complete. Bryant 0423.

ANTIQUES

SELECT American antiques, Sheraton sideboard, sofa and other pieces. Telephone Han 5870 (Boston).

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP. 72 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 5561.

THE TREASURE CHEST
Antiques, Gifts and Library
"The Home of Enchanted Memories"
968 Farmington Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA—Cottage on shore road by the season or month; will accommodate six. J. A. FAUST, P. O. Box 106, Digby, N. S.

FURNISHED cottage, MacMahon Island, near Bath, Maine; built for air and sunshine; piped fresh and salt water; fine ocean view; rent $250, sale $4500. Pictures, details, Box 4, Sharon, Mass.

SIX-ROOM furnished cottage to let; boat, garage, screened porch, electricity, sandy beach, warm bathing, $140 per month; 4 robms $100. MRS. LOUIS HATHAWAY, Indian Mound Beach, Buzzards Bay, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

LARGE, airy rooms, good country food, in quiet farm home among the pine woods; electricity and bath; $18 to $25. PENNICHUCK FARM, Brookline, N. H.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A B C REGISTRY (EMPLOYMENT AGENCY)
For Reliable Attendants
Edgecombe 1772—New York City

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 2234.

Commerce Employment Bureau
LEONIE I. WILLIAMS
505 5th Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 2607

LOUISE C HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, corner 115th St. Cathedral 3351. New York City.

GARAGES

THE $750,000 Conservatory Garage is only 2 blocks from the Christian Science church, at Gainsboro and St Botolph Streets, rear of Conservatory of Music.

HELP WANTED—MEN

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT

Permanent position now open for experienced man; work consists of installing a building specialty, and superintendent must be capable of taking full charge of jobs; must have a Union Carpenter's Card and be willing to work with tools on smaller jobs; headquarters in Boston but as jobs are located throughout New England Territory, considerable traveling will be necessary; Christian Scientist preferred; in reply state experience and salary expected. D-76, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MECHANIC—First-class foreman for automobile shop. Apply Orange St. Garage, J. W. ELLERMAN, Box 1747, New Smyrna, Florida.

WANTED—Chauffeur, willing to travel; give experience, references and other details. D-51, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER, preferably Christian Scientist, for all-year position in established rest home of high standing, vicinity New York; must have had practical experience and be capable of catering for 50 people; references required. X-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 Princeton, N. J.

Rest Home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

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NEW YORK CITY—Lady working toward ideal club residence for home seekers would like to know of suitable house, mid-town, at right price. Box H-23, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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CASH paid for your old jewels, diamonds, precious stones, silver, platinum; established 1883. WM. A. THOMPSON COMPANY, 126 Tremont Street, Boston. Liberty 9472.

DIAMONDS, pearls bought for cash; call or send by mail. WILLIAM LOEB, 580 Fifth Ave. at 47th St., New York Vanderbilt 3053.

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LET us do your LUGGAGE REPAIRING. We know how to do it right; 25 years' experience; 10% discount on all new luggage to readers of The Christian Science Monitor. COPLEY LUGGAGE SHOP, 63 Huntington Avenue, Boston. Ken. 1750.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

SALESMAN calling on stationery trade and department stores in N. E. travelling by car, wants additional line on strictly commission basis; no drawing account required. E. W. JAMES, Weymouth, Mass.

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Colonial manor house with 2 cottages, 6 acres beautiful grounds, private beach; cheerful, luxurious atmosphere, open fires best table and service. Tel. Stam. 3-4749 or write P. O. Box 96.

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Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Excellent cuisine and moderate prices. Outdoor dining room, sleeping porches; tennis, bathing. Charming garden. Booklet. Phone Ronk. 16

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UPRIGHT PIANO—Will take $90 for quick sale. Apply SARACEN'S HEAD, 36 Joy St., Boston. Richmond 4655.

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ON THE banks of the Merrimack River, in Hooksett, N. H.; beautifully finished inside and out, 3 chambers, sun parlor, dining and living room, kitchen; garage; beautifully furnished. Shown by appointment at Kay's Kitchen or Milford Hotel, Manchester, N. H.

YORK VILLAGE, MAINE—For sale, estate of 3 acres; house of 6 master's bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, living room with fireplace, large dining room, also with fireplace; coat room with toilet, room opening from it, and lavatory, library and kitchen; servants' quarters, 2 bedrooms and bath, sitting room, laundry; enclosed garden with goldfish pool; about 1 mile from beach; 4-car garage; view of river. Call ARTHUR BRAGDON, York Village, Maine, or Melrose (Mass.) 0605.

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A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 TO $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurants, garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte, at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, Hemenway St.—Airy furnished room with kitchen privileges for summer months; 5 minutes to Christian Science church. E-67, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON—Pleasant, quiet, airy front room (bay window); near church; light housekeeping; reasonable; transient or permanent. 39 Falmouth St., Suite 3.

BOSTON—Large front room in modern apartment; elevator and home privileges. Commonwealth Avenue, near church. Phone Commonwealth 3809.

BOSTON, 187 Huntington Ave., Suite 6—Comfortable, cool rooms, reasonable, for permanent or transients. Copley 5117-M.

BOSTON—Double and single, cool, convenient to Boston University and Harvard College. 172 Bay State Road.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway Street—Comfortable front room to let near church to business person. Telephone Kenmore 3648. Suite 7.

BOSTON, 116 Huntington Ave.—Clean, pleasant rooms; convenient location; transient and permanent.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., HEIGHTS, 115 Montague St., Apt. 5—Front single, southern exposure, delightful, homelike, elevator; business woman; 7 minutes Wall St., all subways. Main 4181-J evenings.

NEW YORK CITY—Convenient location; large, airy rooms; double room, dressing room, bath, $12; single room, private bath, $10; room adjoining bath, $6. 20 West 73rd. Telephone Endicott 4770.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 West 140th, Apt. 12, afternoons Edgecombe 9441—One large and one small room; every convenience; quiet; private family; near bus, surface and subway.

NEW YORK CITY, 430 West 118th Street, Apt. 7S—1 small outroom, $7; 2 small rooms connected running water, $7.50 each. Opposite Columbia. Ladies.

N. Y. C., 608 West 112th—Airy, light, attractive, running water, elevator; private family. Columbia; references. Cathedral 4288. DREW (64).

NEW YORK CITY, 29 W. 49th—Sunny front; running hot water, private kitchenette; excellent location; business woman. Volunteer 4656. COMBS.

N. Y. C. (83rd Broadway)—Large double, southern exposure; private shower, etc.; clean, quiet surroundings; summer rates. Trafalgar 7363.

NEW YORK CITY—Room, running water, use sitting room, $8; small $5; private family. Apartment 2 E, 60 West 78th Street.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Large breezy room, well furnished; summer rental $11 double; elevator. TRIGGS, 3E.

NEW YORK CITY—Rooms, clean, cool and attractive, single or double. 504 W. 112th Street, Apartment 4 West. Cathedral 9069.

NEW YORK CITY, 46 West 96th Street—Completely furnished suite; single room with bath $8; opposite church.

N. Y. C., West 112th St., 504, Apt. 4 E—Light, cool, front rooms; $8 and $6; elevator. Cathedral 3725.

STAY in historic Cambridge (Massachusetts); rooming accommodations in centrally located guest house. 280 Harvard Street. University 2594-W.

TO RENT—Pleasant rooms, few minutes' walk Crocker Park; adults only. MARY M. SPRAGUE, 98 Elm St., Marblehead, Mass.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA.—Furnished apartment; vacation opportunity on Susquehanna Trail; available now; 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; $15 per week. Address K. 315 Campbell Street.

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AN EXPERIENCED, reliable colored man, widower, desires position as janitor or porter. H. SMITH, phone Highlands 1322 (Mass.).

EXPERIENCED man with knowledge of the South wants to represent some good proposition in Atlanta, Ga. Reply Box S-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SALESMAN—Food products, experienced; owns car; salary. W. B., 3015 Roberts Ave., Bronx, N. Y. Phone Westchester 7179.

WATCHMAKER
seeks situation with New York City firm or REPAIR WORK to be done at home. Box W-13, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY—Young woman seeks position as secretary to Christian Science practitioner; Manhattan. Box M-38, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WELL-EXPERIENCED young business woman is free to accept position now or later in executive, personnel, secretarial and stenographic supervisory capacity. Box H-24, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

LAURA PINES—High ground; excellent table; booklet. Dreyer-Cael Place, Marlboro, Vermont. R. F. D. 1.

OPPORTUNITY for family or 3 guests in quiet home overlooking sound near Greenwich, Conn.; excellent commutation, bathing. Box F-20, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

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10 SEWING LESSONS $10.00
Modern Studio Costume Design, 176 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tuesday and Friday evenings from 6:30 to 8:30. Ken. 5832. Individual instruction.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE, MASS.—5 large, beautifully furnished outside rooms, sleeping porch; refined location; G. E. refrigerator; janitor service. Aspinwall 5128.

KEW GARDENS, L. I.
ONE-TWO ladies share furnished apartment; Frigidaire; 2 minutes station; single $10, double $12. B2, Entrance 3, Kew Kensington Court. Boulevard 5179.

NEW YORK CITY—Share artistically furnished 3-room apartment with business women; Christian Scientist preferred; at Bronx Park and subway. MISS RATNER (Apt. 2-M), 1186 East 180th.

NEW YORK CITY, 609 W. 137th, Apartment 41 (Near Riverside)—Four light, cool rooms; seen any time. Vanderbilt 9452.

NORFOLK, MASS.—Country home for rent furnished during July, August; modern conveniences; commuting distance to Boston. BENTLEY, Littlewood Farm.

STONE HARBOR, N. J.—4-room furnished bungalows with bath, $25 weekly in July, including gas and electricity. DORR E. NEWTON, 323 Walnut Street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—5-room apartment, modern, unfurnished, private house and entrance, Frigidaire, heat, hot and cold water, 2-car garage; best location; High School 1 block; reasonable. Phone Hemp. 5527 after 2 p. m.

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STANDARD TYPEWRITERS RENTED
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Gas—Oils
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Prompt Service Reasonable Prices
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Special Order Work
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Featuring Quality—Not Price
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Oldest and Largest Bank in Sarasota County

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Oldest and Most Reliable Hat Shop in Florida

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All Dresses and Coats.....$1.00
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Pale Ginger Ale
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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All Lines of Beauty Culture
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HEMLOCK 6115 6116
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All Work Guaranteed

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Repairs on All Cars
Washing Greasing
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ARCADE SHOP
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Beauty Shop phone 7100
Barber Shop phone 238

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"Certified Coal"
Quality—Service—Appreciation
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SHAWS', *Incorporated*
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Every Banking Service
Commercial Banking, Trust, Investment, Savings, Safe Deposit, and Insurance
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Capital, Surplus and Profits, $2,200,000.00
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A Service to Fit Every Purse
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Eighteen Years on the Square
The Home
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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Sale Direct from Stock
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Complete and Conscientious Garage
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Italian Silk Underwear

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MODERATE CHARGES

GERMANY

BERLIN
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Speciality: Complete Trousseaux
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Phone: Dönhoff 4625
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(Inh. Alfred Thieke)
Schönebergr. Kolonnen Str. 48-49
Tel.: Stephan 2413
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High-Class Confectioners
Hillbrich
Established 1863
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Spezialität: Goblins

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Telephone: F 9 Kaulsdorf 54
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feine Fleisch- und Wurstwaren

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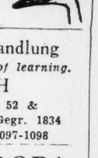
RICHARD KUBE
Zweiggeschäfte (branches)
Schönhauser Allee 78 & 114
U-Bahn Nordring



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Rooms from M 5.- upwards
with bath from M 8.50
—HOTEL EUROPÄISCHER HOF—

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First Class House
Running water in every room

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One of Berlin's largest and finest
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Running hot and cold water.
Rooms with bath
Close to forest; no dust
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Mosczinsky Str. 2/1
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Anfertigung und Fertigabteilung
Kleider/Mäntel/Kostüme

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Neue Kräme 12. Tel. Hansa 23396
(1 minute from Römer)
Rendezvous for Friends
High Class Confectioners

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Korsett-Spezialgeschäft
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View of Park
Good table; rooms with running hot and cold water and bath; garage. Telegrams: Posthotel Freiburgbrsg.

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Every modern convenience
Full board from Mk. 8.- to Mk 11.-
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GERMANY

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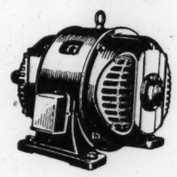

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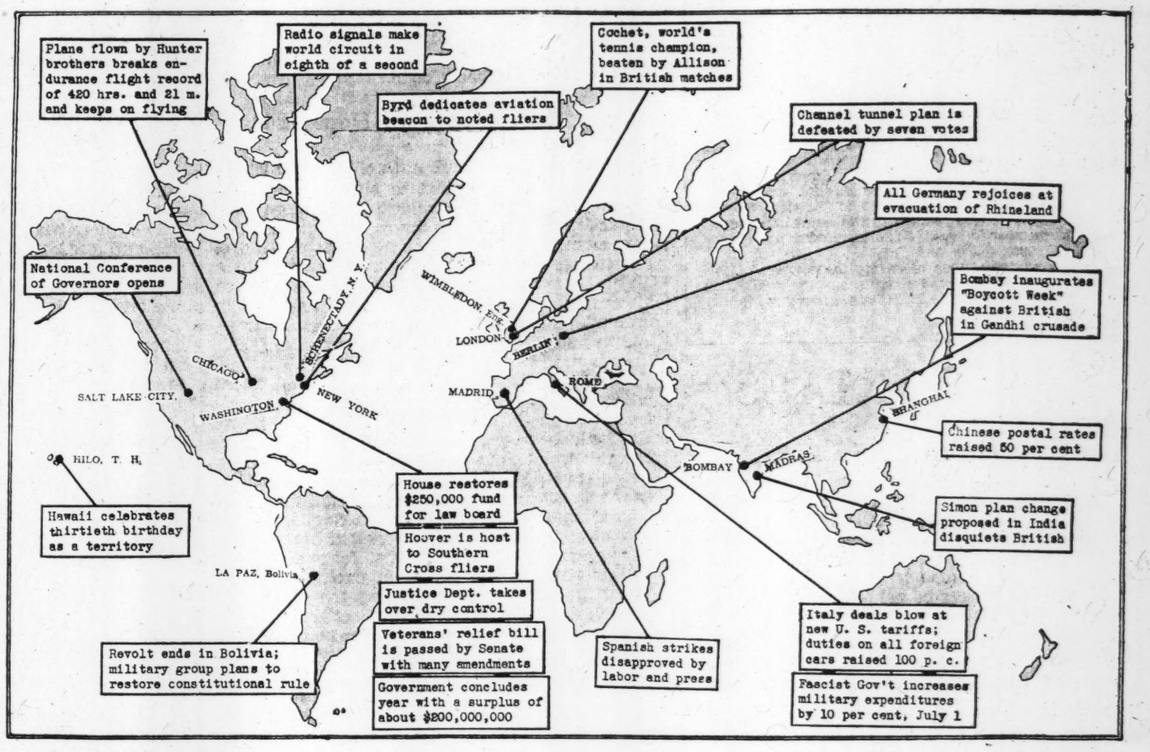
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Plane flown by Hunter brothers breaks endurance flight record of 420 hrs. and 21 m. and keeps on flying
Radio signals make world circuit in eighth of a second
Byrd dedicates aviation beacon to noted fliers
Cochet, world's tennis champion, beaten by Allison in British matches
Channel tunnel plan is defeated by seven votes
All Germany rejoices at evacuation of Rhineland
National Conference of Governors opens
Bombay inaugurates "Boycott Week" against British in Gandhi crusade
Chinese postal rates raised 50 per cent
House restores $250,000 fund for law board
Hawaii celebrates thirtieth birthday as a territory
Hoover is host to Southern Cross fliers
Simon plan change proposed in India disquiets British
Justice Dept. takes over dry control
Veterans' relief bill is passed by Senate with many amendments
Revolt ends in Bolivia; military group plans to restore constitutional rule
Spanish strikes disapproved by labor and press
Government concludes year with a surplus of about $200,000,000
Italy deals blow at new U. S. tariffs; duties on all foreign cars raised 100 p. c.
Fascist Gov't increases military expenditures by 10 per cent, July 1
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.
WIMBLEDON
LONDON
BERLIN
ROME
MADRID
CHICAGO
SALT LAKE CITY
WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
HILO, T. H.
LA PAZ, Bolivia
BOMBAY
MADRAS
SHANGHAI

One Minute Biographies

Who: FRANÇOIS PILATRE DE ROZIER.

Where: France.

When: Eighteenth century.

Why famous: A French aeronaut and the first human being to ascend into the air in a balloon. There is little to be learned about the man himself beyond the meager information that he was a native of the city of Metz, that Louis XVI appointed him to the post of superintendent of his natural history collections, and that he was later director of an academy of the natural sciences in Paris. But, with regard to his early important experiments with balloon ascension, there are extant several graphic accounts.

A memorable ascent was made by de Rozier on October 15, 1783, others following on succeeding days. Sometimes he went alone, sometimes he took a companion with him. Proof positive resulted that a balloon could be made to rise into the air and could be kept there for a brief period, by carrying aloft its own fuel and feeding a fire which burned in a swinging brazier. The records show that de Rozier himself stood upon a little gallery which encircled the lower part of the balloon. Once the balloon had been inflated and had risen into the air, the aeronaut contrived to keep it aloft for several minutes by tending its fires busily. It had risen to the then dizzy height of about 84 feet. People considered it a great triumph and greeted the triumphant de Rozier with hearty cheers.

However, in the flight referred to, the balloon had been securely attached to the ground by ropes. During the following month, de Rozier resolved upon a much bolder trial of his skill. In November, 1783, he and one passenger, who chanced to be the Marquis d'Arlandes, a cousin of the King, achieved the first free man-carrying balloon flight. At about 2 o'clock in the afternoon their large fire balloon was inflated, in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris; it actually remained aloft for 20 to 25 minutes, rising to a sensational height of 500 feet and thus passing over the Invalides and the École Militaire until it came gently back to earth at a point beyond the Boulevards. There were some perilous moments when, the fire burning low, the balloon dropped too near the roofs of the houses; but, by persistent stoking, the two men regained their height and the flight was terminated successfully. Eye-witnesses noted that the men, when they alighted, were "as black as coal-heavers." Their achievement was the means of arousing an eager interest in ballooning in England and in the United States. Men now ascend so frequently and so nonchalantly into the air in airplanes that it would be easy to look down upon the primitive experiments of a de Rozier in the eighteenth century; nevertheless, nothing can deprive him of his distinction of being the world's first aeronaut.

Brevities

Chattanooga News: A Greek play more than 2300 years old is now the rage on Broadway. And yet visitors who have taken it in will insist back home that they've seen the original company.

Life: Banking Problem—How to get all the vice-presidents into a bank for a directors' meeting without giving the public the impression that there is a run on the institution?

Louisville Times: The true value of horse sense is clearly shown by the fact that the horse shied at the motorcar during the period in which the pedestrian laughed at it.

San Bernardino Sun: It doesn't seem possible there could be much unemployment in this country with so many of us taking care of other people's business.

A Quotation for Today

WHEREVER love has been, there joy will surely be. Do the act and the feeling will come. Love anything, anyone, and joy will follow. You never loved, but it brought you happiness. The happiest hour in your life is the hour when you loved most.—BARBOUR.

The Mail Bag

Olympia, Washington.

Dear Editor:

My sister and I are both writing to you with the hope of gaining new correspondents. I am 15 and will be a sophomore in high school next year. I am interested in most sports, especially tennis, swimming and baseball. My favorite studies are Latin and English. We are finishing "The Merchant of Venice" in English this week but I don't like it quite as well as our last classic, "Ivanhoe." Next year we shall study "Cæsar" in Latin and I hope to find it interesting and not too hard. We have a nice brick school building with 1000 pupils.

Our town is small, about 11,500, and situated on Puget Sound. The Olympics and Mt. Rainier are plainly visible from here and are very pretty at all times of the year.

I have always attended the Christian Science Sunday School and am now an usher.

I hope I shall find many new friends, and shall be glad to answer all letters I receive. Gordon B.

Stockport, England

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I shall be very pleased if you will print it. I like the Monitor very much, especially the Children's Corner, the Mail Bag, and In Lighter Vein.

We live in Stockport, and the River Mersey flows through the town. I should like some girl correspondents, preferably from Mexico or Borneo, but I should like correspondents from other places also. If the girls who write to me will inclose some foreign stamps in their letters, I shall be very pleased to exchange them. I am 14 years old, and attend First Church of Christ, Scientist, Stockport. I am also a member of the Sunday School. The church was only built at the beginning of this year, and is a charming building. I do hope someone will write to me, and I promise to answer all letters. Betty B.

Toronto, Canada

Dear Editor:

I am a steady reader of the Mail Bag, and as there are few letters from Toronto I have decided to write one. I am 15 years of age and am in the second form of high school. My sister and I attend Sunday School at Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Toronto.

Toronto is a very large city with many beautiful parks and also the Canadian National Exhibition, which draws tourists from all over to see it.

I am studying French and German at school, and would like to correspond with a girl from either France or Germany, as I know a little of each language. Mary W.

East Orange, New Jersey

Dear Editor:

I was very happy to see my last letter in print and so delighted to have you say that the "Home Room" periods sounded interesting, that I thought I would write to tell about one very successful one we had.

It had been one of our chief desires to have a luncheon, cooked served and attended by our room in school. Our desire was very rapidly met through the help of our cooking teacher and the pupils of our room. The girls cooked the luncheon and set the tables. But what do you think the boys did? They were our chief dishwashers! Not so startling after all, when you consider it. We certainly had fun! There were five tables with a host and a hostess at each table and four "guests." Besides the pupils of our room, we had our own teacher and our cooking teacher. We all enjoyed ourselves, I'm sure.

About three months ago, a group of children from our school visited a telephone exchange in the city "next door." That is Orange. It was most interesting to see the masses of wires that send messages in all directions. It was also interesting and educational to note the automatic bell-ringer which rings your telephone bell for exactly three minutes. In case the main power unit stops, there is a reserve machine which immediately starts on the stopping of the other. Perhaps the part I enjoyed most was the operators' room. There, about fifty operators (this is not a large exchange) were busily working. The guide also showed us how to work an operator's apparatus.

I could just write a book about all the interesting things our school does. If anyone cares to write me, especially from England, I will tell them all about what our school does. My age is 13, but my correspondent does not have to be particular about her age, if she cares to write. Just to tell you once more how I enjoy the Mail Bag and our Monitor in general. Love of all the Mail Baggers. Ruth S.

Denver, Colorado

Dear Mail Bag:

I certainly do like to read the Monitor, especially the Children's Corner on the next to last page, and the letters from children from foreign lands. I wrote a letter to a girl in England but did not receive an answer. Maybe she did not get it.

There is a bird's nest under the eaves and the little birds fall out quite often. My father and I always put them back in the nest. One day the mother and father birds came flying around me trying to attract my attention. I went out to the back yard, and, as I expected, the little birds had fallen out of the nest.

I should like to correspond with girls in foreign lands, especially Africa and South America, although I should like a letter from anyone. I am 14 years old. Janette K.

The following would like to receive letters:

Mary K. (12), Dayton, O.—Interested in music, reading and dramatic art.

Dorothy F. (13), San Francisco, Calif.—Belongs to Girl Scouts.

Katherine F. (13), Fort Worth, Tex.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls.

Claire R. (14), Hollywood, Calif.

Wilma F. (15), Bell, Calif.—Studying piano.

Irene L., Chicago, Ill.—Interested in reading and sports. Collecting stamps.

Answering Letters

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destination. A little note giving the name and address of the sender should also be inclosed.

2. The postage rate is 2 cents within the United States and to Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand and most South American countries; 5 cents to most other countries. (2 cents equal 1 penny, British.)

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Semaphore Puzzle:
Peace on Earth.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Truant

(Associated Press)

Chicago

MARY C——, 11 years old, had an anniversary party the other day in the State Street police station. Ice cream, cake, candy and presents, too.

Mary hadn't been to school for three weeks. A truant officer was sent after her. She found her at home on her hands and knees, her fingers dripping soapy water with which she was vigorously scrubbing the floor. The little flat was immaculate.

The truant officer, Mrs. Mary Feeney, asked to see the mother.

"Mama isn't here any more—not for three weeks," said little Mary, wiping her red hands on her oversized apron.

"But your father," said the truant officer. "He works, doesn't he?"

"Oh, yes'm. Daddy works," the child answered. "He sells needles on street cars, yes'm. But when Mama left, Daddy drank more moonshine and after a week he went away, too.

"That's why I couldn't come to school, ma'am. You see, I'm the oldest. I'm 11; 11 years old today. Yes'm. Then there's Janet, 9 years old. She's my sister. And the twins, Julia and Frances, 6 years old. They're my sisters, too. Since Daddy went away the neighbors have brought us soup and bread and I've been keeping the house clean."

Mary would not go with the truant officer to the police station until permitted to take her sisters and her tiny dog.

At the station the policemen arranged the party and next day they were taking steps to look after the little "mother" and her family.

A Word a Day

Hebetude

This word was incorporated into English from the Latin *hebetudo*, "bluntness," an extension of *hebes*, "blunt, dull."

Although the word is used as a synonym of "stupidity," it carries perhaps less reproach, for while a dull or blunt instrument may not cut so cleanly as a keen one, it does plow through. But, notwithstanding this, the word cannot be regarded as complimentary, and at best is only another name for "dullness, obtuseness."

Heb'-e-tude is accented on the first syllable; sound first *e* as in get, second as in event, *u* as in use.

"His actions were mistakenly attributed to hebetude."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Hidden Maxim Puzzle

Salmon, Avenue, You,
And, Tear, Drum, Meal,
Web, Opera, Edifice,
See, Saw, Polo, Rake,
Pen, Ink, Bill, Net,
Jewel, Estate.

Hidden away in this group of words there may be found an old maxim. By starting with the right letter on the top line, and skipping two, and using the third, and so on to the end, you can spell out an old saying.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1930

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Czechoslovakia and a U. S. E.

PRESIDENT MASARYK, the maker and head of the little Republic of Czechoslovakia, which has played a prominent part in post-war Europe, has expressed himself in optimistic terms on the outcome of the European congress which will doubtless be held this year at Geneva. There will be a variety of views on the nature of European federation, but he is convinced that "the assembly will not separate without having created bureaus and an organization which will be permanent and will occupy itself with European affairs." This is an authoritative pronouncement—one more among many signs which point to the realization of Aristide Briand's still nebulous scheme.

It is good to hear the chief of a little country which has given proofs of its enterprise and its pacific intentions repudiate the pessimism in which it is occasionally fashionable to indulge. In western Europe there is unquestionably a strong movement in favor of coöperation and some sort of union. The precise form has yet to be determined, but Germany and France, the Scandinavian countries, and a number of the smaller nations, such as Belgium and Czechoslovakia, are anxious to re-establish Europe on more solid foundations.

Great Britain may hesitate between its European and its overseas interests, but there is little doubt that it would welcome any consolidation which provided a more prosperous Europe. Italy has developed separate ambitions, but nevertheless realizes that it is only in a peaceful Europe that it can play the greater rôle to which it believes itself entitled. Poland and the nations of the Little Entente are aware that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by further European upheavals. In short, though it may be difficult to define the constitution of a European federation, and though each country makes special reservations, the federal idea is on the march.

Czechoslovakia in a few years has placed its industries on a sound basis. It is well equipped. It has many resources. It has secured a large export trade. Nevertheless, if it renounced its system of protection without preliminary arrangements, it might find itself, except for a number of specialties, at the mercy of Germany. Its agriculture, too, is flourishing, but the Czechoslovakian peasants, who are better off than their neighbors, would naturally resist the abolition of customs barriers.

The situation of Czechoslovakia from the economic viewpoint may be taken as furnishing arguments against ill-considered economic federation. But that would be a short-sighted view. President Masaryk, having due regard to the position of his country, declares:

> One cannot expect any country to surrender its industries, but what one can obtain is that industry be distributed in such manner that each country will work in the branches where it can produce in the best conditions. That will be a great step toward the rational organization of the European markets.

This is an encouraging utterance for those who hold that the present industrial condition of Europe is chaotic and cannot produce satisfactory results. No country, even the strongest in the industrial domain, can work in isolation, and it is not the multiplication and the reinforcement of local systems of protection in the interior of the continent which will, for an indefinite period, help such nations as Czechoslovakia. The case of Czechoslovakia is in some respects typical, and that President Masaryk should look with a favorable eye on the project of European federation augurs well for the assembly to which European nations will send delegates in the autumn.

Rotary's Revolution

NO MORE striking commentary has been afforded on the world changes which have taken place during the last generation than was to be seen in the international convention of Rotary clubs, held a few days ago in Chicago. Rotary was founded in that city only twenty-five years ago. It came into being as a group of local business men, whose outlook on their participation in the industrial order was epitomized in the two mottoes, "Service above self" and "He profits most who serves best." Other groups in other American cities came together on the same platform. Finally the idea carried overseas. Today there are 153,000 members of Rotary International, linked together in 3344 clubs in sixty-four countries.

To the unobservant, this great organization is still primarily a "business" club. It is still composed of business men, and it is regarded as still concerned, in the main, with the promotion of the business interests of its members. But the quarter-century celebration which has just closed shows that Rotary has become primarily something else. Whatever its original scope and purpose may have been, it is today an active, constructive force working in behalf of world peace and coöperation. Its Chicago convention was far more a peace conference than a gathering of industrialists.

The note of concern for the improvement of international relations was struck in every session of the convention. President Hoover mentioned it in his message to the opening session. And it was the whole point of the speech of Admiral Mark Kerr of the British navy, who held the platform at the climactic closing meeting. Today's Rotarians are committed to working for world peace above every other interest. And those intellectuals who still prattle glibly about Babbitt and his futility need to get a new picture of what that maligned man, during these last twenty-five years, has become.

Going Abroad in Your Home Town

REMOTE scenes and unfamiliar experiences have long beckoned to city dwellers who read with pleasurable anticipation the attractive folders issued by railway and steamship agencies. There can be no doubt that novel adventures in a bracing environment do add a lilt and lift to the day's routine; but persons are discovering in increasing numbers that equally unfamiliar scenes and experiences may be waylaid in unexplored quarters of the town they call their home.

A Kentucky automobilist, on asking a Buffalo citizen the best route to Niagara Falls, was astonished to hear that the man had never been there. He had, however, visited Mammoth Cave, a natural wonder the Kentuckian himself had never investigated, even though it was within easy touring distance from where he lived.

It is highly improbable that a dweller in any city of considerable size has visited every interesting corner of the metropolis. Yet many a man will go through the bother of packing luggage, boarding out the cat, notifying the post office of a change of address, and traveling hundreds of miles to a seashore resort when he could stay restfully at home and swim in his city's own lakes or pools and hike in its own parks. Doubtless his city has golf courses as well kept and interesting as any a man might journey far to enjoy.

The alien—unassimilated—settlements within an American city, where the people wear their native costumes, eat their native foods, and follow their native customs are as fascinating attractions as anything a foreign town could offer.

One might catalogue almost endlessly the places of interest of the average American city—the theaters, the art museums, the industrial plants, the "country" clubs, and so on and on—which await the vacationer right in his own home town. To acquaint oneself with all these places of civic pride is an adventure in itself, including all of the delights and few of the expenses of a trip away.

This summer would be a good time to try the little experiment of enjoying one's own city, of entering only home attractions on one's vacation calendar.

Footprints of the Adamses

NO REASONABLE man but will agree with the contention of James Truslow Adams that American history is "all cluttered up with Adamses." Engaged as he has been upon works dealing with the early development of New England, the historian was no more able to escape the footprints of the Adamses than he was the boulder-strewn pastures of their native farmsteads. In the end, he was constrained to write a book about the Adamses exclusively. He could do it with a free conscience inasmuch as he belongs to quite another branch of the numerous family. And the resulting book, viewed from various aspects, is one to quicken an understanding of the American character.

No particularly remarkable qualities did the Adamses evince during their early years in Massachusetts. In no conspicuous way did they outrank their neighbors. All were absorbed alike in the tasks of establishing themselves in the new country, felling the forests, building the homesteads, tilling the often reluctant acres. Yet in the plain-spoken Adamses smoldered a flame; and with the kindling of the nation's drama kindled, too, powerful purposes in their hearts.

John Adams, one of the founders of the Republic and its second President, marked the beginning of the family career; and, once a start had been made, nothing apparently could check it. John Quincy, his son and another President, was lofty enough to fill some of the chief posts in the gift of the nation, lowly enough to devote his later and mellower years to helping shape the destinies of the House of Representatives. Other Adamses since have been diplomats and foreign ministers, scholars, business executives, authors of books which rank as American classics. The present Charles Francis Adams is Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Hoover, and lately a member of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference.

But the chief emphasis rests less upon what the Adamses accomplished than upon the manner in which they accomplished it. They were intellectuals and aristocrats, if you like, but they kept intact their sincerity, their integrity, their capacity for disinterested service. All down the ranks the Adamses have possessed the courage of their convictions. They have been men of vision, they have been natural leaders even in an age when the rule of the people has dawned. American history offers no more impressive family record than theirs. In honoring them, one honors, perhaps unconsciously, Abigail Adams, wife of one President and mother of another, a woman who left her mark upon history. "No man has ever prospered in the world without the consent and coöperation of his wife," remarked Mrs. John Adams.

Moving the Wheat in America

AS THE wheat harvest commences in the southwestern states, and gradually sweeps northward through Kansas, Iowa, the Dakotas and Montana, and on into the Canadian prairie provinces, the perennial question of freight car supply becomes as momentous as in former years. This year, however, the actual movement of the wheat does not bulk as large in the farmers' thought as does the problem of whether to sell the wheat immediately.

The prosperity of the entire West is bound up in the success of the grain crop. It is the most momentous question of the summer from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains. Reliable forecasts indicate that an abundant wheat crop is to be harvested this year, but it is unfortunately true that the farmer does not always benefit by a banner crop, as the resultant amount of wheat available has the natural economic tendency to hold down the price.

One of the major problems confronting farmers is whether to sell or carry their grain. The car supply, undoubtedly, will be adequate this year for all those who wish to ship their wheat immediately, but the western railroads, in common with various economists, have been counseling the farmer in recent years to build his own elevator, that he may store his grain therein until such time as there is a better price for it.

From a railroad standpoint also, the practice of rushing the crop to market strains the rail facilities, and gives rise to the possibility of a car storage and congestion at terminal points, all of which may have a depressing influence upon the sales price of the crop to which the farmer has given months of thought and care.

Even more than in previous years a successful crop and a fair price to the farmer are earnestly to be desired. Any speculation in wheat which might have the effect of further deflating the market price is as unfortunate as it is unfair to the farmer, who finds the results of his arduous labor destroyed by speculators who never even see the grain in which they trade. Wheat is the foundation of prosperity of the prairie states; and a good crop and a rising market for it will go far toward stabilizing business conditions, not only in the West, but throughout the United States.

The Demand for the Treaty

SENATOR MOSES, having just returned from a pleasant vacation in Europe, is no doubt shocked by the callousness of the President, who informs him that the exigencies of the public service demand that the Senate be called in extra session to ratify the London Naval Treaty, even though, according to the Senator, the members of that body are worn out by prolonged and assiduous attention to duty in the depressing atmosphere of Washington. The President, being willing to remain at the capital himself, thinks that the Senate might, as a matter of international courtesy, and equally in recognition of its duty to the country, take up and dispose of the treaty for the limitation of naval armaments.

This point of view seems to be shared by the United States Chamber of Commerce, which discerns in the treaty a very positive economic benefit of which the United States should no longer delay to take advantage. The president of the chamber declares that its board of directors has made a careful study of the London treaty, approves it, and expresses the hope that it "will be ratified and made effective at an early date."

In a statement accompanying the formal declaration of the chamber, Mr. W. Butterworth, its president, declares that the study made "brings to light some material advantages and also some savings in cost through the battleship holiday." It is believed that "stabilization of the budgets of the three powers should have a salutary effect upon the trade and commerce of the world in general." And estimates are submitted showing the saving to the United States effected by the battleship holiday at from $300,000,000 to $400,000,000. While recognizing the fact that some objections have been cited by naval experts, the Chamber of Commerce holds "that the London Naval Treaty does not jeopardize adequate military preparedness, and represents an important step toward effective reduction of armament and of the continuation of the leadership which the Government of the United States has taken toward the establishment of enduring peace in the world."

The President's determination to have this highly important international instrument dealt with by the Senate at the earliest possible moment is receiving practically universal applause from the press and public men of the nation. He is to be congratulated for adhering to his purpose of calling an extra session. Apprehension, however, is expressed lest individual senators may defeat the purpose of the session by remaining away, and thereby make it impossible to maintain a quorum.

Yet it seems hardly probable, in view of the general public approval of the treaty, and the widespread demand for its early ratification, that any Senator would take personal action so obviously antagonistic to the desires of his constituents. It will be as well for those who are tempted to do so to bear in mind that the suggestion that such a purpose is in thought has already concentrated public attention upon the Senate. Recorded absences will be promptly noticed by the public and the inference doubtless drawn that the absentees are attempting to accomplish covertly something which they dared not attempt openly. The opinion of capable Washington observers is practically unanimous that the necessary majority for the ratification of the treaty exists. If ratification is defeated by a systematic absenteeism, the public will undoubtedly hold the individual absentees responsible.

Editorial Notes

John Adams, in his zeal for the proper recognition of the importance of Independence Day, declared that "it ought to be solemnized with . . . illuminations and cannonades from one end of this continent to the other from this forward forevermore." This admonition appears to have been interpreted by modern pyrotechnists to mean that, to be really patriotic, fireworks set off in New England must be heard in California, and rockets discharged in Florida be visible to the Eskimos.

Here is a notice appended to the menu of one family hotel in Brooklyn, N. Y.:

> Notice to patrons: The prohibition law forbids furnishing accessories with knowledge that same are for use in consumption of intoxicating liquor. Any violation of the law may subject you as well as ourselves to severe penalties. In order to avoid the embarrassing situation we shall appreciate your coöperating in the strict observance of the law. Thank you! The Management.

That isn't fanaticism; it is observing the letter and the spirit of the law.

An organization has recently been formed, to be known as the Crusaders. Its aim is the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Are its members animated by the same unselfish motives that impelled those who endured the sacrifices and hardships of the Crusades?

Now that radiocasting of the roaring of the ocean surf is planned, about all the inland resident needs is a good whiff of salty breeze to make his "visit" to the shore complete.

Canada is seeking the ideal apple. What's your choice?

Romance in an Old Chest

EBENEZER T. STUMP hitched his hat on the back of his head with the gesture I had come to recognize as an expression of supreme satisfaction. His eyes had the far-away look of one who has just achieved something of first importance. The silence was almost awkward for a few minutes, for I was refraining purposely from breaking in upon his thoughts.

We stood in the narrow space that ran lengthwise through his store, with old highboys, dignified grandfather clocks and colonial pieces of almost every variety stacked closely on each side and away into dim, cobwebby distances in the rear. Here was a rusty old pair of fire irons, there a high-backed walnut chair, and yonder an excellent old painting in oils. Just in front of us stood an ancient mahogany chest of drawers, a very fine example of the cabinetmaker's skill something more than a century ago, with highly grained panels and of unusual design.

"That's just what I like to do," Mr. Stump burst out suddenly, "see a thing go where it b'longs. With furniture it ain't so much selling a thing as seeing it go where it ought to be." He reached out his arm and moved his fingers softly across the top of the old chest, as one sometimes sees a man stroke the shoulder of his favorite horse. I watched sidewise, unobtrusively, having learned long ago that to Ebenezer Stump furniture—good furniture that is—was an animate, sensitive thing to be regarded with reverence and treated with respect.

Mr. Stump took a few steps back and looked over the old chest again, appraisingly and approvingly. It was going from him, but still he had a pardonable air of proprietorship. Whoever might own the chest in future, it stood as tangible proof of his remarkable understanding of furniture.

* * *

It was through a small matter of a secondhand brass desk set—quite a trivial transaction—that I first met Ebenezer Stump. Looking for a set that would go well on an old Governor Winthrop secretary, I decided that those in the stationery stores were too obtrusively new. Then a friend spoke of Mr. Stump—"a secondhand man with a store on a side street." She reminded me explicitly that he was not an "antique man," simply a "secondhand man," but dependable at that.

It turned out that he had just the right kind of desk set for the old secretary, but what impressed me immediately was the unusual satisfaction he displayed in selling me the article that best suited me—although the set I bought was one of the lowest priced pieces in the store. And he insisted on having it polished and shellacked so it would be in the very best condition. Here was a dealer, I mused, watching him finger his stocks, who wove romance into a secondhand business. Two or three slightly more important transactions had occurred since, and when the problem of this old mahogany chest turned up, no one seemed more competent to give counsel than Mr. Stump.

Besides the impressiveness of its 115 years, the old chest linked its possessor with a romantic past. It recalled the quiet home of a grandmother in a small tropical town, where the rustle of palm leaves in the strong sea breeze blended with the lapping of waves on the shingle barely 100 feet away from the house. There, from a second-floor balcony, a very small girl, with the toes of her shoes wedged tightly between the balustrades so as to bring her eyes above the level of the rail, would gaze out across the vast Atlantic and wonder if she would ever see those countries that grown-ups said lay beyond.

* * *

The old chest, an heirloom even in those days, was one of her grandmother's cherished pieces, and many, many years later, when the old house was sold and the furnishings variously distributed, that particular piece was laid aside in storage for the one-time small girl, should she ever care to send for it. For her keenly cherished interest in those far-off countries had long since taken her thither, and 2000 miles of the broad, deep, blue Atlantic lay between that old home and her new one. Freight rates, too, are high, so it was many years before a favorable opportunity for shipment turned up, and the old chest was crated and placed on board a small ocean steamship.

In the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, however, a sharp tropical storm caught the boat and shook it from stem to stern and from rigging to keel for three whole days. The ship and passengers came through splendidly, but so much shaking is not good for old furniture, even though heavily crated, and when the chest reached its new home and the superintendent of the building removed its crate, he sat down a minute on a box near by and rubbed his chin doubtfully.

"Them ol' pieces ain't no good for traveling," he mused. For the old chest had practically collapsed and left just its various component parts. He tried picking up each piece gingerly and setting it against the wall, as though, in that way, he could still display something of their former value. Then, discouraged, he desisted and trudged upstairs to break the news.

* * *

It was then that Mr. Stump's counsel was sought. But he, too, with all his fondness for restoring furniture, shook his head and rubbed his chin. The work of restoration would probably cost more than the piece would be worth when it was finished, he believed. Even he could only recommend that the panels be sold to a cabinetmaker who might use them in other restoration work. So, with a sigh of resignation, and feeling, somehow, as if another link with those peaceful, companionable tropical years had snapped, I reluctantly consented to accept a few dollars for the remains of my romantic old mahogany chest.

It was something of a wonder, therefore, to be standing here in Mr. Stump's shop admiring the old mahogany chest of drawers, which stood before me in all the splendor of a century ago. Each piece of paneling had been fitted carefully into its right place, missing strips of veneer were replaced with exquisitely matched pieces, broken knobs and fluted pillars were restored so that not even a crack was visible, and the body of the chest had been strengthened with new wood in places where it was necessary. All the restoration, too, had been carried out in the workmanship of its own period.

"We ain't used a single nail in it," Mr. Stump remarked, "but it hev took an awful lot of work."

His devotion to his trade, it seemed, had suffered a pang at the thought of so fine a piece coming to such an unseemly end. So he and the cabinetmaker had gone over the pieces carefully once more; most of them were whole and the foundation was sound.

"I'll tell you," he explained apologetically, as though he were excusing himself for a display of sentiment, "we couldn't hev done it ord'narily. But the cabinetmaker, he hezn't hed any work fer months, 'nd we fig'red he'd better be putting his time on this than not doin' anything at all.

* * *

"He's put a turrible lot of time on it, but it's a fine piece now and it's worth a good bit. As you had associations connect'd with it, I sed you must hev the first chance if you wanted to buy it—and if you do you ken hev it at a nom'nal charge for the actual work. If you don't want it, I'm goin' to put it in my window—for it's a show piece now—and we ken get a good price for it.

"But furniture is like that. It should go to the person who has associations with it. That's what I like to see. Whatever terms you say are all right."

The terms were easily made, for the restoration work had been carried out with such exquisite precision and skill that there was no question as to the value of the piece. And yet, I thought wonderingly, in a city of 6,000,000 people he could easily have sold it to the highest bidder without my knowing anything at all about it.

I looked at Ebenezer Stump again casually, just including him in my vision as I stared at the grandfather clock a few feet beyond. His hat was still hitched on the back of his head and his eyes had that far-away look. I realized that the ethical code he had set up as the proper manner of showing his regard for furniture would not have permitted of anything so furtive or commercial as that.

"Yes, I like to see things go where they has a value," he repeated as he followed me to the door.

E. C. I.

Notes From Madrid

MADRID

IN A city where distances are short compared with London or Paris and yet where nobody walks to and from the office, a strike of taxicab proprietors is no trifling event. Taxicabs ply the streets of Madrid in such numbers that fierce competition has forced down the fare to 40 centimos a kilometer, a rate which barely covers expenses. So the owners, of which there are several hundred, have unsuccessfully petitioned the authorities to allow them to combine and put up the fare, abolish the tip and give the driver better pay. The drivers are indifferent, but obeyed orders to "down tools." The absence recently of thousands of taxis reduced Madrid, certainly the noisiest capital in Europe, to the quietest. It was a most restful day for the hooter-ridden business center.

Taxi Owners Go on Strike

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The quick lunch has not yet found its way into the habits of Madrid. Two hours is the usual interval allowed for the midday meal, taken with full leisure after and before a twenty-minute tram ride. There are consequently no large restaurants in the city catering for the moderate appetites of those who enjoy a light meal at midday. A lunch or dinner anywhere in the regular dining rooms of the Spanish capital is a solid repast at which hors d'œuvres of eight or ten different kinds, soup, eggs, fish, salads, vegetables, beefsteaks, sweets, fruit or cheese are served in portions each sufficient in itself for a feast. Yet the request to omit one of these courses would astound the average waiter.

Quick Lunches Not the Custom

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The rest of Europe has been surprised at Spain's decision not to move on the clock for summer time, and wonders why the advantages north of the Pyrenees cease here or should make no appeal. The reason is typical of the meridional way and reveals the habits of people in cities living in an atmosphere of light. Twilights are short in Spain, but shopkeepers have found that dusk is the best moment for business. The crowds, attracted by artificial lighting, enjoy dawdling at shop windows, and many a customer is drawn inside by a well-lit display when he, or especially she, might pass by in the full light of day. After an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the shop assistants to start their afternoon's work at 5 p. m. instead of 4 and carry on till 9:30, the trade decided to appeal to the Government to maintain the same time throughout the year, and Madrid shoppers can this summer continue to enjoy the attraction of dazzling window displays.

Summer Time Ruled Against

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The German colony, fortunately for those who wish to combine economy with excellence and plenty, is sufficiently large in Madrid to keep going several small restaurants where, under the name of Edelweiss, Alt Heidelberg, Gambrinus and others, little places hidden away in side streets keep alive the memory of the Teutonic delicatessen.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

But He Needs It, Just the Same

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been reading the articles in the Monitor on the subject of prohibition, having subscribed for it for six weeks to get them. I have very reluctantly allowed my subscription to expire. The reason I give is a most unusual one, but, I assure you, a sincere one. There is so much good stuff in the columns of the Monitor that I cannot afford to miss any of it, and I simply haven't the time to read it all! My time for various reasons is so valuable that I don't feel I can afford to have the Monitor come to me and cause me to neglect other important duties to read it.

As one connected with a printing plant, I wish to say that I like the makeup and general typographical appearance of the Monitor. One of the finest things in the management of the Monitor is its exclusion of crime news, at least the playing up of such news as far too many metropolitan papers do, thus making it decidedly suitable for the home and the best class of citizens. The Monitor has a wide range of departments, its articles appeal to readers all over the world, and the editorials are par excellence. I have frequently noted how widely quoted these latter are.

The stand taken by the Monitor on prohibition and the liberal space given to it appeal strongly to me. I am preserving the recent prohibition articles for reference. I have read the Willebrandt articles and all other worth-while articles bearing on prohibition, but the articles in the Monitor, to me, are more convincing, comprehensive and practical than anything I have seen so far.

As an editor myself, I think I am a judge of such things. While the Monitor could survive without my commendation, I just felt that I wanted to say how much I appreciate it, and I regret that we must part under such peculiar circumstances.

H. E. ZIMMERMAN.

Mt. Morris, Ill.